INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 70 BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 22 1928 ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

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(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
24 Mar.	RANPURA ..		16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA * ..		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ‡	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI*		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946

@To Marseilles only.

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

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P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
5th April	[illegible]ELA ..	8,303
3rd May		8,441
14th June		7,483

P. & O. [illegible] STRAITS

1928		
29th M[illegible]		Colombo and Australia,
31st M[illegible]		Straits, China and Japan.
10th [illegible]		Straits, China and Japan.
24 [illegible]		Colombo, Strait China & Japan
[illegible]		Straits. China and Japan.
[illegible]		Colombo and Australia.
[illegible]		Colombo and Australia.
[illegible]	DI ..	ColomboStraits China & Japan
[illegible]	Colombo with	for Australia.
[illegible]	ORIN ..	ColomboStraits China & Japan
[illegible]	ANA ..	
Connec[illegible]	ombo with	
[illegible]	GOLIA ..	for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS. CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
23rdMar.	VARELA ..	Buscreh via Karachi
24th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
26th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Fort Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
28th ,,	BARJORA ..	Buscreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
28th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.
18thApr.	xELLORA ..	Mombassa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

(REDUCED FARES.)

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months from the date of departure from Bombay per s. s. "Ellora" sailing hence on 21st March and subsequent sailings for Rs. 500/- only, apply for particulars to the undersigned:—

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Buscreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	23 March
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	22 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	22nd Mar.	4 April.
Suez Maru ..	4646	28th ,,	9th ,,
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr.	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th Apr.	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May,
Bingo Maru ..	6047	6th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	12th ,,	25th ,,
Malacca Maru ..	5374	17th ,,	29th ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th Ju

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shingo Maru ..	29th Feb.	14th Mar.
Shinnoh Maru..	14th March	22nd ,,
Indo Maru ..	14th ,,	26th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	24th ,,	7th April.
Indus Maru ..	6th April	15th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	9th	22nd ,,
Shunko Maru ..	23rd	5th May

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

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Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

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ESTABLISHED 1876.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Mr. RANGANATH RAO of Ranipet writes:—

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Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

636-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY;

Tel. No. 22997;

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

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3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

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WIDEN THE FIELD OF YOUR BUSINESS AND INCREASE THE SALE OF YOUR GOODS BY ADVERTISING IN

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MANAGER, "SWARAJYA," 40, Broadway, MADRAS.

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IS THE

MASTER SALESMAN

He sells more merchandise per rupee of Salary paid him than any other salesman on the face of the earth.

The fabled lamp of Aladdin never called to the service of its master genii half so rich and powerful as he is, to the man who keeps him constantly on his pay list.

He is waiting for your command at the

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

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to note the best medium in Southern India to push their sales extensively is

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The leading National Daily that commands the largest circulation among all classes. Up-to-date in everything; and it contains special sports' cables which are an exclusive feature to "The HINDU."

AN ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL

is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.

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The Manager, P. Box 316, MADRAS.

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Turn out-of-use articles around the house into cash by the use of a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Used but useful articles find a ready sale when advertised in the "Bombay Chronicle."

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for First Twenty Words

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For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS on Rs. 80 to Rs. 250 p.m. for sale of our factory silk and woollen dresses, hosiery, etc. RAI BAHADUR KNITTING WORKS, Ludhiana.
A R791

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches in different districts of Punjab, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each; Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.
A

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.—GRADUATESHIP and ASSOCIATE-MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATIONS will be held in Bombay on 4th, 5th and 6th July, 1928. Applications will be received by the undersigned upto 30th April. Syllabus, annas two. Application Form, annas two. Papers of past examinations, Rs. 1-4 each set. R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
M 30127

ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE No. 33 Delhi,—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homeopathy, Electro Homeopathy, Dentistry and Biochemistry locally by regular training as well as by correspondence through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal Royal Homeopathy Institute, DELHI.
P R735

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
O R688

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR HIGH CLASS "Vegetable and Flower Seeds" ask M. N. KHAN, Seeds Merchant, Purani Mandir, AJMER.
T R797

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

CLEARANCE SALE—Books—all subjects. Prices heavily reduced. New books added. Sale ends on 31st March, 1928. Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON, Kalbadevi Road.
L R762

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—14 H.P. STANDARD CAR Touring five-seater. Apply L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpaty.
C R 793

SPORTS COATS

Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. Just the Coat for Shikar. From Rs. 8|14 each.

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Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8|6 per yard 30" wide.

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Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly. As. 13|6 per yard. 27" wide. Send for samples.

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A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coat etc. Re. 1|12|6 per yard, 27" wide.

KAKOMI KHAKHI DRILLS.

In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard 26" wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.

Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglege Shirts, with soft double cuffs. From Rs. 4 each. Polo Collars to match at As. 8 each. White Shirts, with soft double cuffs Rs. 3|4 each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar Rs. 2|14 each. Write for samples.

KAKOMI TENTS.

Whether its a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K2

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE SHILOTRI BANK LIMITED.

CALIAN DATTATRAYA VAIDYA .....Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for winding up the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 20th day of March, 1928, presented to the said Court by Calian Dattatraya Vaidya, a shareholder of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1928. Any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that by an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 20th day of March, 1928, Mr. Nanabhai Hormasji Moos was appointed Provisional Official Liquidator of the said Company,

Dated this 20th day of March, 1928.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

30150

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3635 of 1925.

JAMSHEDJI BEJONJI SUNAWALA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, without the Fort, of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

JAMSHEDJI KANJIBHAI DESAI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of January, 1926, it was inter alia ordered that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 17,198-6-0 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree and further simple interest upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date of decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 5th day of August, 1927, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the corner of the 6th Khetwadi Lane and Khetwadi Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 356 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 147, New Nos. 16153, New Survey No. 5445|46 and bearing Municipal 'D' Ward No. 2065 and Street Nos. 50 to 56, bounded as follows, on the East the said Khetwadi 6th Lane, West a passage and property of Cawasji Dosabhai and Dhunjibhai C. Oomrigar, on South Khetwadi Back Road, North by a passage and thence the property of Toolsibai, widow of Raghoopandoo.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on THURSDAY, the 5th day of April, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, and interest, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. The Bank of India, Ltd., claim Rs. 31,432-11-0 and interest and costs under the Consent Decree, dated 23rd June, 1926 in Suit No. 1390 of 1926 (The Bank of India, Ltd. vs. Jamshedji K. Desai), Mr. A. G. Gray (The Manager of the Bank) is in the possession of the property as Receiver.

2 A Deed, dated 12-7-1927 has been executed by the Defendant in favour of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, creating a charge to the extent of Rs. 15,000 on the property.

3. The property abovementioned is the subject of Suit No. 1630 of 1927 filed in this Honourable Court by the plaintiff in this suit against the abovenamed defendant and others which suit is still pending.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or t any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant has no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the Purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold fr from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1927.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. GHASVALA GOLWALLA & CO., Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

30145

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from 1st April, 1928, a third class bogie carriage will be attached to the 5 Down and 6 Up PUNJAB MAIL trains for third class passengers when travelling distances of 100 miles and over including the through distance over Foreign Railways.

A. P. GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th March 1928.

30148

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(Every local authority, Company or person, desirous of making any representation with reference to this application to the Local Government, may do so, by letter addressed to such officer as the Local Government may designate in this behalf, within 3 months of the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement).

The Lonavala Khandala License 1928.

License for supply of energy granted by the Government of Bombay under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 as amended in 1922.

License is hereby granted to SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS carrying on business at 49-55 Apollo Street to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon terms and conditions all specified below:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This License may be cited as "The Lonavala Khandala License 1928."

INTERPRETATION.

2. The several terms, words and expressions to which by the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as amended in 1922, or by the Rules thereunder meaning are assigned, shall have in this License the same respective meanings, provided that in this License:—

(1) The "Act" shall mean "the Indian Electricity Act 1910, as amended in 1922."

(2) The expression "the Licensees shall mean and include SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS and his permitted assigns.

(3) The expressions "First Annexure," "Second Annexure," "Third Annexure" shall mean the first, second and third annexures of this License respectively.

(4) The expression "Deposited Map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified, which has been deposited with the Government of Bombay in pursuance of the Rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of indentification by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department and by the Licensees under the name and style of SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.

(5) The date of the notification by the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Government Gazette that the License has been granted, is in the License referred to as "the commencement of this License."

SECURITY.

3. (1) The period within which under clause 1 (a) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall show that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge duties and obligation imposed upon them by this License throughout the area of supply shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay under the clause, be two years from the commencement of this License.

(2) The period within which under clause 1 (b) of the Schedule to the Act Licensees shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned and the sum so to be deposited or secured shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay under that clause, be six months from the commencement of this License and Rupees Two thousand respectively.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

4. The area of supply within which the supply of energy is authorized by this License is the whole area described in the first Annexure the limits of which are more particularly delienated upon the deposited map.

PURPOSE OF SUPPLY.

5. Subject to the provisions of the License and the Act and the rules thereunder, the Licensees shall be entitled during the continuance of this License to supply energy for all purposes and in bulk within the area of supply.

SYSTEM OF SUPPLY.

6. The system which may be adopted for the supply of electrical energy in pursuance of this License are the following:—

1. (a) A low pressure Alternating current 3-phase supply at a pressure not exceeding 230 volts between each phase and the neutral, at a frequency not exceeding 50 periods per second.

(b) A high pressure Alternating current 3-phase supply at pressure not exceeding 6,600 volts at a frequency of 50 complete periods per second Provided that the Licensees may from time to time with the previous consent in writing of and subject to such conditions as shall be prescribed in writing by the Government of Bombay adopt any other system of supply for the purpose of this License.

(c) The mains, distribution mains and service lines may be either underground or overhead provided first that nothing in this license shall be deemed to empower the Licensees to place aerial mains at a pressure exceeding medium pressure along, over or across any place, road, or street without the sanction in writing of the Government of Bombay, and of the Local authority and secondly that whenever and wherever required by the Government of Bombay such mains, distributing mains and service lines shall be placed underground if considered advisable by the Government of Bombay from the point of view of public safety.

(d) If the Licensees fail to comply with any of the provisions of this clause the License may be revoked.

AREA OF COMPULSORY SUPPLY.

7. (1) The works to be executed to the satisfaction of the Government of Bombay under clause IV of the schedule to the Act are the following viz: such works as may be required for the purpose of the general supply of electrical energy throughout such streets or parts of streets as are mentioned in the annexure first to this license and marked in red on the deposited map.

(2) If the Licensees fail to comply with the provisions of the sub-clause (1) the License may be revoked.

GENERATING STATION.

8. (1) The Generating Station may be outside the area of supply above referred to.

(2) As the Generating Station is situated outside the area of supply the Licensees may lay down or place electric supply lines for the conveyance and transmission of energy from the generating station to the boundary of the area of supply.

(3) The Transforming and Distributing stations shall be within the area of supply above referred to.

BREAKING UP OF STREETS AND CROSSING OF RAILWAY.

9. (a) The Licensees are hereby specially authorised within the area of supply to open and break up the soil of the Railway and to cross the Railway and to cross the Railway namely the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but only at level crossings.

(b) The length of trenches to be opened in any street at any one time and the period for which they may remain open shall be determined from time to time by the Government or the Local Authority by which such street is repairable and when any trench in any street is opened not more than half of the width of such street shall without the specific authority in writing of Government or the Local Authority as aforesaid be closed for traffic.

LIMITS OF PRICE TO BE CHARGED IN RESPECT OF THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

10. The price to be charged by the Licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the second Annexure or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Bombay in accordance with clause 10 of the Schedule to the Act, such maxima as the Government of Bombay shall fix on approving the method.

PURCHASE OF UNDERTAKING.

11. (1) The option of purchase given by section 7 of the Act shall first be exercisable on the expiration of 50 years from the commencement of this License and thereafter on the expiration of every subsequent period of 20 years during the subsistence of this License. The value of all lands buildings, works materials and plant of the Licensees to be paid for in accordance with the said section 7 of the Act shall be their market value at the time of such purchase which shall be determined in case of difference or dispute by Arbitration, due regard being had to the various matters mentioned in the first proviso set out in sub-section (1) of the said section 7 and there shall be added to such value so computed as aforesaid on account of compulsory purchase a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of such value.

(2) In accordance with section 3, sub-section (2) clause (d) (11) of the Act it is hereby declared that the Transforming and Distributing stations to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 or 7 of the Act.

ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE.

12. At any time after the commencement of this License the Licensees may, with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Bombay and subject to compliance with such conditions upon with such consent may be given, assign the License and transfer the whole of this undertaking in respect of which this License is granted (including all land, buildings, works, materials, and plant of the Licensees) to a Company formed and registered in the Presidency of Bombay in accordance with the laws for the time being in the force in British India or in England under any enactment relating to Companies for the time being in force there and having authority to take over this License and the said undertaking as the case may be and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations so imposed upon the Licensees under this Licensee and the Act and the Rules under the Act on such assignment and transfer the rights powers and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the Licensees shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such Company formed as aforesaid.

FIRST ANNEXURE.

AREA OF COMPULSORY SUPPLY.

Bombay-Poona Road:—From Military Barracks at Khandala upto Saboo Sidik Sanatarium, Lonavala.

Old Khandala Road.

Sakhar Pathar Road with its two branch roads.

Lonavala Bazar Road with its three cross roads.

Bhangarwadi Road upto Bhangarwadi with its two branches.

Road leading to Tungarli Village upto the village.

Road connecting Lonavala Bazar to Bombay-Poona Road via Level crossing of the G. I. P. Railway.

SECOND ANNEXURE.

MAXIMUM CHARGES.

Clause 1.—The term "Unit" as used in this Annexure shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a current of one thousand amperes flowing under an electromotive force of one volt during an hour.

Clause 2:—(1) For general supply purposes for lights, fans, heaters for Government Buildings, Railways commercial and business premises and religious and educational establishments, annas eight per unit subject to a minimum charge of Rupees four per month per meter excluding meter rent.

(2) For Hospitals for the same purposes as mentioned in (1) annas four per unit, subject to a minimum charge of Rupees four per meter excluding meter rent.

(3) For power purposes and purposes other than those specified above.

(a) Upto and including three Kilowatts annas four per unit.

(b) For industrial motive purposes from 3 Kilowatts and upwards at annas two and pies six per unit.

Clause 3:—When the total connected load of a consumer does not exceed one 25 candle power lamp the Licensees shall be entitled to supply energy without metering it at a maximum flat rate of Rupees two and annas eight per lamp per month provided that such consumers shall be supplied with energy for not more than five hours every day and that such consumers reside only on the Lonavala Bazar Road with its three cross roads and the Old Peith at Khandala.

Clause 4:—Without prejudice to anything in the preceding clauses of this Annexure or in Clause 10 of this License the Licensees may from time to time enter into a special contract either with the Municipality of Lonavala or the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company or other large consumers for a supply of energy to the Municipality or Railway Company or other large consumers upon such terms and conditions and at such rates not exceeding the maxima charges hereinbefore specified as may for the time being be mutually agreed upon between the Licensees, and the Municipality or Railway Company or other large consumers provided that every such agreement shall have been previously submitted to and approved in writing by the Government of Bombay.

(Sd.) LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
49-55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOREST DEPARTMENT JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF KUTH ROOT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Kuth (Costus) root, comprising (i) the stock at present in hand at the Forest Department godowns at Baramula, Kashmir, amounting to approximately 7,500 maunds and (ii) the collections to be made during the three years 1928, 1929, and 1930 which are expected to amount to from 3,000 to 4,000 maunds per annum.

A detailed notice calling for tenders, giving the main conditions of the contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application to:—

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Jammu and Kashmir,
Jammu, N.W.R.

Tenders will be received not later than the 30th April 1928.

H. L. WRIGHT, I.F.S.,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Jammu and Kashmir.

30131

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG IRON NOS. 1, 2 & 3.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above during the 12 months ending 31st March, 1929.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Pig Iron." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

19th March, 1928

30138

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate in respect of the following shares of the respective Companies, standing in the name of Bai Nanibai, widow of Kalidas Motiram (deceased) have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the respective Companies within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued in the name of the abovenamed owner.

4 Shares Nos. 3602, 1196, 3220, and 2046, The Indian Cotton Company Limited.

1 Share No. 641, The New Berar Co., Ltd.

R791

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D. W. GRIFFITH
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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
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'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 1st of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" are as under:—

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/ „
Foreign Rs. 7/- „

SINGLE COPY
1½ ANNAS.

JAM SAHEB CHATS WITH FARMERS

PERSONAL INVESTIGATION INTO THEIR NEEDS

(From Our Correspondent).

JAMNAGAR, Mar. 19.

The Sixth Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show of the Navanagar State was held to-day at Bhanwad. The farmers' meetings were held along with this Exhibition. The Jamsaheb started for Bhanwad which is nearly fifty miles away from Jamnagar. While he was passing along the road his motor car was stopped by a farmer near Sanosari. The farmer had a complaint against his co-villager for damaging crops, in his farm. He was given a patient hearing by His Highness, and was asked to give his name and complaint to his Assistant Private Secretary, Mr. Revashanker Pandya who was following him in another car. At Bhanwad, patels and chovatias were called in first. They presented their reports which contained particulars as regards Revenue, police, and other departments. The patels in sheir reports have to submit proposals, if any, for the improvement of their villages. These reports are very interesting and give an idea of the reeal situation and the condition of villages and the villagers. H. H. the Jamsaheb said that these reports were confidential and patels have not to show them to superior officers but have to submit them to him alone. Patels and chovatias were asked what advantages they would derive from the Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show. They were then advised to sink more wells and plant more trees.

The farmers were then called in and they put forth their grievances. Some of these were disposed of there and then. The merchants and the general public then came in and requested for an English school and a Railway. His Highness the Jam Saheb replied that Government have taken up the scheme for Railway and Bhanwad will probably be connected with Khambalia. Patels, chovatias, farmers and merchants all freely talked with the H. H. the Jam Saheb and some of them went to the extent of arguing and carrying out their point with him.

In the evening the Jam Saheb distributed prizes for good cattle and seeds though this mahal is famous for ghee very few good cows and buffaloes were seen in Cattle Show. Last night after dinner at the Lal Bunglow the services of Messrs. Gokulbhai Desai, Parasuram Junnarkar and Hirabhai Manibhai, Secretaries, Commander Leyland, Port Officer, Mr. Nissen, Railway Manager, Mr. Revashanker Pandya, Assistant Private Secretary, Mr. K. S. Rupsinhji, A.D.C., Mr. Shivasinhji A.D.C., were appreciated by His Highness.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTH DAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES.

If to-day is your birthday,—and I as a sensible mortal should not doubt why it should not be on this particular chosen day of Lord the Almighty—you are well served: the foundation of a first-class future is well and truly laid. You are a well-meaning person believing in unequivocal, unambiguous utterances; but you need some timely advice as the worthy politicians of Madras do before deciding on the Derbys and St. Legers of Ministers' job. Herbert, the owner of a remarkable German shepherd police dog who knows 300 words and performs wonderful feats, says that "a dog thinks through his nose." You think through your nose too, besides thinking through mind. You nose out biggest secrets from all quarters, outdoing the heroics of even the slouth hounds of the C.I.D. or the stunt-mongering press. But you must take care. Nosing, too much, and in season and out, will one day flatten out your nose as a result of a knock-out pugilistic blow. You will succeed in many ventures, except the one in which, as a rule, Persona Gretna fail, viz., matrimonial. You must, therefore, if you want to distinguish yourself in this hazarduous line, follow the advice of persons who have grown grey (and gay) in this business. "What liars lovers are!" Byron exclaimed when he recalled his passionate letters to Lady Caroline. If you want to succeed you must lie, left and right, day in and day out (like the most successful Western politicians who are acknowledged to be the greatest lying artists in the world) and must linger near holly and mistletoe. Nothing succeeds like flattery (not success) before flappers. Tell to the lady of your adoration that she is the loveliest girl in all the world and you win the Matrimonial stakes 'ek dum'. No hesitating, quibbling or wobbling will be of any avail.

Nagpur, March 20.—In the Imamwada riot case, in which nine Hindus were prosecuted on charges of murdering five Mahomedans and burning their huts during the last communal disorders, at Nagpur, Mr. Staples, the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with he jurors' unanimous verdict of not guilty, convicted and sentenced eight accused to transportation for life. The ninth accused was acquitted.—A. P.

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KARNATAK UNIFICATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having been frustrated in their attempts to foist upon the Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangha (a purely literary society of Dharwar) the odious proposal of waiting on bended knees upon the ill-advised and unwanted Simon Commission, certain gentlemen have brought into existence, what is known as the British Karnatak Association. From what has been published regarding the Association, one gathers that the chief aim is to place, apparently before the Governments of Madras and Bombay, but really before the Simon Commission, the case for Karnatak Unification. Though, we may take that the sincerity and earnestness of these gentlemen are above suspicion, one cannot but condemn in strong words their audacious presumption to speak on behalf of the whole of Karnatak, when there are organisations already in existence which have been doing work, against heavy odds, in connection with Unification. The Karnatak Unification Sabha and the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee have turned out, so far, much substantial work, and if more has not been accomplished it is due to a great extent, if not entirely, to lack of sympathy and interest on the part of our friends. The interest shown by them in the matter of Unification is evidenced by the cool indifference exhibted towards the activities of the K. U. Sabha. There are some exceptions (all honour to them), but they prove, rather than disprove the obvious fact. And it is a point to be noted that the love and enthusiasm of our friends for Unification has kept in their heart at this psycological moment.

The Simon Commission has been an object of severe condemnation by all the leading political institutions in India. The Liberals, the Responsivists, and the Justicites of Madras have expressed their resolve to have nothing to do with the Commission. It is, therefore, all the more to be deplored that there should be found, at this hour of trial, when maximum sacrifice has been demanded, to say the least, to vindicate the honour and self-respect of Mother India, some gentlemen in Karnatak prepared to dance to the tune of certain officials who may have been instructed to collect material for the Commission.

The Karnatak Unification Sabha is shortly holding the annual conference, most probably in May next at Bagalkot. All questions relating to Unification will be discussed there. Let all Kannadigas who have the good of Karnatak at heart muster strong and arrive at decisions that will redound credit to the political integrity of Karnatak.—Yours, etc.

K. S. KAMALAPUR.

Dharwar, March 18.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SHARP RISE IN AMERICAN COTTON.

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

BOMBAY, March 21.

The final ginning report issued yesterday by the U. S. A. Census Bureau showing a total quantity of 1,277,300 bales of lint cotton for the season 1927-28, administered a sharp rise of 2-1|4 dollars per bale. In the local market Broach A.-M. is expected to open at Rs. 377-10.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Mar. 20.
May	19.47 plus .44
July	19.33 plus 45
October	18.98 plus .36
December	18.88 plus .31
January	18.86 plus .32
Middling Spot	19.90 plus .47

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Mar. 20.
May	19.13 plus .44
July	18.97 plus .47
Middling Spot	19.48 plus .43

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 20.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 11 a.m.—	
May	19.23
July	19.11
October	18.80
New York. Noon Call.—	
May	19.23
July	19.07
October	18.75
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—	
May	18.91
July	18.72
October	18.42

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York. Mar. 20. Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 20. Opening	Closing.
March	10.35	10.48 plus .09
April		10.38 plus .09
May	10.19	10.33 plus .10
June		10.26 plus .10
July	10.07	10.20 plus .09
August		10.11 plus 09
September		10.01 plus .08
October	9.81	9.93 plus .09
November		9.88 plus .10
December		9.89 plus .10
January	9.74	9.86 plus .10
February		9.85 plus .10
March		9.83 plus .10
Middling Spot		10.90 plus .06

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 20.
Seinde, Fully Good	8.10
Seinde, Fine	8.30
Seinde, Superfine	8.50
Bengal, Good	7.90
Bengal, Fully Good	8.10
Bengal, Fine	8.30
Oomra, Good	8.55
Oomra, Fully Good	8.80
Oomra, Fine	9 05
Broach, Fully Good	9.55
Broach, Fine	9.80
Broach, Superfine	10.05

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LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Mar. 20. Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6 8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool,, Mar. 20.
March	19.90 plus .42
April	19.67 plus .39
May	19.67 plus .39
June	19.77 plus .54
July	19.80 plus .42
August	19.80 plus .42
September	19.99 plus .60
October	19.81 plus .42
November	19.78 plus .41
December	19.76 plus .39
January	19.60 plus .32
February	19.58 plus .33
March	19.55 plus .33
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.90—.10

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 20.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65-3|8.
Copper, Braziers, £74-3|4.
Yellow Metal £64-3|4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21-5|8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-3|8.
Tin, English Ingots £233.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Mar 20.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 16-5|8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Mar|Apl shipment sellers £9-2-6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Mar|Apl shipment sellers £17-15.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Mar|Apl shipment sellers £18-11-3.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 20.

Linseed Calcutta, ton.—
Mar|Apl shipment nominal £17-15.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl|May shipment sellers £17-15.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
March shipment Continent paid £15-5.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Mar|Apl shipment sellers £18.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 20.

Linseed, Oil naked, London, ewt.—
April delivery sellers 28|6.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
May|Aug delivery sellers 29|4-1|2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 20.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
February shipment continent paid 49|-
10-1|2.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
March shipment continent paid 49|9.
Wheat, South Australian.—
March shipment paid 53|.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
May|June shipment sellers 53|.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25,
C. and F. Calcutta.—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|3.
Oct|Dec per cwt. 14|4-1|2.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July|Sept per cwt 14|4-3|4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-5|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 1|8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 20.

T T Berlin on London 20.41
T T Amsterdam on London 12.12-1|2.
T T Brussels on London 35.02
T T Madrid on London Unquoted.
T T Milan on London 92.40
T T Berne on London 25.34
T TParis on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.75.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, March 21.

The following is the weekly market report received from Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee:—

Our Silver market registers a net advance of 6 annas since we wrote our last Review. Early in the week, the market ruled quiet as before but later advanced on short-covering and option-dealers buying owing to scarcity of contracts and good off-take coupled with favourable advices from Home markets. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60-6 on the 18th instant and the lowest Rs. 59-12 on the 14th instant, the range for the week being Re. 0-10. T.T. Shanghai on London is the same as the last week, the highest price was 2-7 1|8 on the 19th instant and the lowest 2-7 on the 14th instant.

The London price is 0 3|16 higher. The market was steady with China buying to cover sales while India bought for immediate shipment. The New York price is 57 1|2 cents i.e. 0 1|8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 1|2 cents on the 17th instant and the lowest 57 1|4 cents on the 15th instant.

The price for ready Gold has further advanced during the week owing to smallness of stock and better upcountry demand. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-10-3 for ready, Rs. 21-7-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1|2.

With regard to our local market, we advise taking profit at present prices with a view to effect purchases on reaction.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th March 1928:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital Subscribed 3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	18,82,54,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,71,18,000
	24,21,72,000

ASSETS.	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	5,33,48,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,35,75,000
Bills Discounted	1,76,06,000
Bank Premises	55,93,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,31,44,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Treasury Bills, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	10,89,06,000
	24,21,72,000

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 21st March 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.896 inches (.006 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.782 inches (.016 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.005.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees (0.4 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 72.7 degrees (0.4 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 65 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 68 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movements of wind in 24 hours 170 miles.

Velocity of maxium gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 20.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed Spot 1|1 sellers. Rb.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 20.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-7|16
Forward	26-1|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 20.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1|2

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO LTD. March 20.

RECEIPTS.	1927-28. Bales.	1926-27. Bales.	Diff. Bales.
16th to 19th March	43765	53136	— 9431
RECEIPTS.			
1st Sept. to 19th March	1970090	2024289	—54199
SHIPMENTS.			
16th to 19th March.			
United Kingdom	2835	200	+ 2635
Continent	3622	9235	— 5713
China, Japan & Coast Ports	30812	30812	—
Total	6457	40247	—33890
SHIPMENTS.			
1st Sept. to 19th March.			
United Kingdom	42358	4493	+37865
Continent	354251	203613	+150638
China	46700	137002	— 90302
Japan	514165	860501	—346336
Coast Ports	16160	9542	+ 6618
U. S. A	1675	201	+ 1474
Total	975309	1215352	—240043
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	5031		+5031
China, Japan & Coast Ports	40200	43100	—2900

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 9th March. 1928.	1927.
Madras	1534	4653
Bombay	22145	16054
Sind	2982	2715
Bengal	1384	875
United Provinces	693	2187
Punjab	14454	25058
Central Provinces	15186	8355
Berar	29049	19588
N. W. F. Provinces		
Ajmer/Merwara	1358	2365
Burma (b)	415	274
Jodhpur State	356	41
Alipura State		
Rajpipla State	1570	1795
Jaipur State (a)	872	714
Baroda State	248	2889
Nabha State	99	1443
Cambay State		
Alwar State (a)		
Holkar State (a)	7230	
Katosan State		
Hyderabad State	12216	
Barwani State	418	
Nawanagar State (a)	73	
	112473	89006

	1st Sept. to 9th March. 1927-28.	1926-27.
Madras	39559	67400
Bombay	325292*	383857
Sind	86573	91011
Bengal	12901	10883
United Provinces	156375	172296
Punjab	627296*	553861
Central Provinces	342056*	307907
Berar	659782*	679992
N. W. F. Provinces		578
Ajmer/Merwara	27153	25161
Burma (b)	25538	37152*
Jodhpur State	3600	1711
Alipura State	216	1827
Rajpipla State	3197	9510
Jaipur State (a)	9699	4087
Baroda State	6700*	15663
Nabha State	23419	17009*
Cambay State		
Alwar State (a)	75	603
Holkar State (a)	95544	
Katosan State		
Hyderabad State	363677	
Barwani State	12117	11949
Nawanagar State (a)	2591	
	2820360	2391797

COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending the 2nd March, 1928:—

Province and Division or Block	No. of bales pressed During the week	No. of bales pressed Since 1st Sept. 1927
BOMBAY:—		
The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	1,357	22,886
Gujarat	2,421	3,302
North Deccan	12,723	233,665
East Deccan	3,233	59,721
West Deccan and Southern Mahratta country	378	2512
Sind	1,806	83,591
Total for the Presidency excluding the Konkan and Port	20,561	382,991
BENGAL:—		
The Bengal Presidency	1,171	11,873
UNITED PROVINCES:—		
Upper Doab		82,290
Middle Doab		46,796
Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	239	16,052
Rohilkhand		10,544
Rest of the Province		
Total	239	155,682
PUNJAB:—		
Ambala	1,171	82,233
Julludur	507	29,255
Lahore	2,139	171,690
Rawalpindi	3,222	77,022
Multan	7,142	212,951
Ferozepore	498	35,226
Total	14,679	608,377
CENTRAL PROVINCES:—		
Jubbulpore		
Nerbudda	3,248	34,405
Nimar	4,304	83,610
Nagpur	12,342	203,605
Satpura	835	5,178
Chhatisgarh		
Total	20,729	326,798
BERAR:—		
Berar	39,642	627,353
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE:—		
The North-West Frontier Province		
AJMER-MERWARA:—		
Ajmer-Merwara	1,664	25,975
MADRAS:—		
Madras	1,130	43,331
BURMA:—		
Burma		25,538
Grand Total	99,815	2,207,881

Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 2nd March, 1928:

State	No. of bales pressed During the week	No. of bales pressed Since 1st Sept. 1927
Nabha		22,229
Jodhpur		2,852
Jaipur		8,827
Alipura		216
Rajpipla	1,525	1827
Baroda	1,419	6,247
Alwar		75
Indore		88,314
Hyderabad	15,831	351,467
Barwani	318	11,699
Nawanagar		2,591
Total	19,093	496,144

Statement of Cotton pressed in Madras Presidency for the week ending the 2nd March, 1928:

Variety of cotton	No. of bales pressed During the week	No of bales pressed Since 1st Feb. 1928
Tinnevellies		
Salems	102	413
Cambodias	431	977
Northerns and Westerns	461	1,969
Cocanadas	136	340
Total	1,130	3,707

Benares, March 20. A course of religious discourses by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaxiya has been arranged here at Dasaswamedh on the bank of the Ganges, from April 1st to 4th.

The All-India Sanatan Dharma Sabha has sent out ten missionaries to different parts of the United Provinces to preach the teachings of the Sanatan Dharma to Hindus.

PRESENT COTTON SITUATION.

MILL MARGINS NURSED BY TARIFFS.

MARKED BROADENING IN DEMAND.

The following is the weekly cotton report issued by Messrs. Langley and Co. dated Bombay 19th inst:—

AMERICANS.

A week of steadily appreciating values ended on Saturday with quotations for May and October higher by respectively 69 and 60 points.

On the 14th instant, the figure covering cotton consumed in the United States Mills during February was published at 574,000 against 582,000 for January and 590,000 for February last year. Active spindles numbered 31.687 millions against 31.698 millions for the previous indicating just as the total figure of cotton consumed in America at 1-3|4 lakhs over last year indicates, that the propaganda broadcast from the United States towards the end of the last year on the subject of curtailment was a gross exaggeration of the position. There has been some curtailment in America, but as we pointed out in a circular issued some week ago, the outlet for the produce of American Mills is America itself where Mill margins are nursed by the high protective tariffs acting against imported goods. Trade generally must, in our opinion, get very much worse before there is any serious need for appreciable curtailment in the number of spindles active in the United States.

So far as Lancashire is concerned, it is interesting to note that export of piecegoods during February this year totalled 316 million square yards against 299 million for the same month last year. Similarly, export of yarns amounted to 14-1|2 million lbs. during February against 14-1|4 million lbs. for the same month last year. Although both these figures are slightly smaller than the figures for January, yet there is nevertheless no indication of any serious falling off in trade.

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners estimated the world's consumption of American cotton for the first half of the current season ending on the 31st of January at 8,226,000 bales. It is said that these figures are interpreted as pointing to a full season's consumption of between 15-1|4 to 16 million bales, and with these figures we are in agreement.

ANALYSIS OF POSITION.

As our views in the long run are bullish, we prefer to take the more conservative of the above figures and would suggest an analysis of the position as below:—

World's consumption 1st Aug. 31st Jan:—	8,226,000 B|s
of which America	3,625,000
Rest of the world	4,601,000
Estimated consumption 1st Feb.|31st July	7,024,000 B|s
of which, America	3,375,000
Rest of the world	3,649,000
giving a total for the whole season of:—	15,250,000 B|s

The world's Mills stocks on the 31st of January were estimated at 2,867,000 bales, which is just two months' supply.

On the basis of consumption we estimate, the probable carry-over at the end of the season of lint cotton will be under 5 million bales and, with the steadily increasing yearly consumption of cotton, which figures indicate, this carry-over does not provide sufficient margin of safety to protect the Cotton Market against violent fluctuations on adverse weather reports, and, in our opinion, during the summer months prices are likely to touch levels very appreciably higher than those at present ruling.

The purpose of a circular is two-fold, insomuch as one is expected to express an opinion for distant operations and also for the immediate future. For long shot operations, our opinion is, and has been for some time that the "long" side is the only side to consider. For the immediate future however, we are inclined to the opinion that the present rise has taken the price-level to a point which is high enough so long as the new crop is not yet in the ground. When planting is finished, it will be a different matter, but the coming week we view with quotations for Octobers at 18.77 in America and 9.89 in Liverpool. This appreciation we consider has been a little too rapid at a time when the acreage question is not definitely settled and we think a pause is called for. We are, however, definitely against "short" sales and at the moment favour a partial liquidation of "long" accounts with the idea of replacing purchases on a recession which in the near future we think is not unlikely.

BOMBAY.

At the beginning of the week, steady markets in America had little or no effect here, but the continued firmness in Home markets finally necessitated fairly free buying by option eaters to protect their commitments in the April|May Contract, options on which have to be declared on the last trading day of this month. Consequently, on the week Broach April|May is higher by about Rs. 15|-.

The accumulation of stocks in Bombay has continued and the stock of cotton in the hands of Exporters, Dealers and Mills on the 15th March was 8,80,089 bales against 5,75,533 bales last year, an excess of no less than 3,04,556 bales. For several weeks now, we have commented on the steady growth of this excess, but in doing so we expressed the opinion that a demand in the near future was likely to relieve the position. This forecast has to a large extent proved correct inasmuch as the improvement in our parity at the beginning of last week produced a marked broadening in the demand both from the Far East and Europe. The rise in prices here was actually started by buying on Export accounts. The subsequent entry of option operators into the market has exaggerated the effect of this export buying and for the time being has again narrowed our parity to the point where export enquiry is falling away.

Even in this market we are definitely against "short" sales, but at present levels we favour the partial liquidation of "long" accounts with the idea of replacement on recessions.

RISE IN COTTON PRICES

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, of Liverpool, in their cotton market circular of 27th Feb. state that with prices at the end of the week before just above 10d. level, or 1d. higher than the low point reached at the beginning of this month, a reaction in due, because a good many speculative shorts have covered, thus somewhat weakening the technical position, while after such an advance there is naturally always a certain amount of long liquidation to secure profits. On the whole they do not think the position has changed materially from a bull point of view. The great pressure which was so noticeable up to a few weeks ago has now been relieved, there is a scarcity of contracts, spot cotton is in strong hands, and as they believe that the trade is still short, with a great deal of buying yet to be done, they would not be surprised to see the upward tendency make further progress eventually. Occasional reactions are inevitable, however, but should be utilised to cover commitments, at least as far as the old crop is concerned. Despite smaller spinners' takings compared with last year, the visible supply not only of American but of all growths is steadily losing ground, which in itself is unquestionably a sustaining factor at this season of the year.

Poona, March 19. After ascertaining the opinion in legal circles, the Poona Bar Association has decided to hold a conference of legal practitioners in the Marathi speaking districts and in Belgaum district, at Poona on May 4th and the following two days. Messrs. R. P. Karandikar and Belvi, Rao Bahadur Chitale and Rao Bahadur Kale, have been proposed for the Presidentship.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey: Bombay Rovers vs. Customs, Bombay Gymkhana ground 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 23.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 5-10 p.m.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails of March 8, due at 6 a.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: Bhusaval Europeans vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 5-30 p.m.

Charity Boxing Tournament, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, 7th annual general meeting at the Secretariat, Fort, 6 p.m. (S. T.), Lady Wilson to preside.

SATURDAY, March 24.

Ramzan Id (Mahomedan Holiday): Banks closed.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Public meeting to honour Parsi World Cyclists, Sir C. J. Hall, 5 p.m., Hon. Sir C. Jehangir presiding.

MONDAY, March 26.

Bombay Vigilance Association annual general meeting, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Woodhouse Road, Fort, Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta presiding, 6-30 p.m.

KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB.

The 44th anniversary social gathering of the above Club will be held at Chembur (Bombay Suburban) Jaswant Baug on Saturday (the 24th) and Sunday (the 25th instant), at 6 p.m.

COURT FEES ACT.

It has been notified that the Governor-General has given his assent on the 16th March to the Bombay Court Fees (Amendment) Act 1928 passed by the local Legislative Council.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Manora" which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo arrived London on Monday afternoon, the 19th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macbrayne" arrived in London on the morning of the 20th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 20th March 1928 to 6 a.m. of 21st March 1928:—

Small-pox attacks 3, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 3, deaths 2; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 98. Total Mortality this day last year was 92.

SAMAJ SAMATA SANGH.

Under the auspices of the Samaj Samata Sangh a Upanayan (Initiation) ceremony of the so called untouchables will be performed by Ved Shastra Sampana Pandit Palaya Shastriji at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, to-day (Thursday), at 10 a.m. sharp.

PROTEST AGAINST OVER TIME.

A meeting of the Bombay Mill Workers was held on Monday night, at Parel under the Presidency of Mr. Jhabvala to record their protest against the enforcement of over-time work from them without payment.

DASHA SHRIMALI VIDYARTHY BHUVAN.

Dasha Shrimali students coming to Bombay for University examinations to be held in the month of March and April will be accommodated in the above Bhuvan during examination days. The students may apply to Trikamlal Vithalji Sheth, Secretary of the Bhuvan, Jermahal, Dhobi Talao.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Vigilance Association will be held on Monday (the 26th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Y. M. C. A. Woodhouse Road, Fort, when the Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta will preside, to consider the annual report, the situation regarding Prostitution in Bombay and the future plan of work.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The Manager of the National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, writes:—

"A cable from our London Office is received informing us that the net profits of the Bank for the year including amount brought forward come to about £796,499|-. At the approaching annual meeting of Shareholders the Directors will propose a dividend for the half year of 20 per cent. i.a. equivalent to £1-5-0 per share making 0 per cent. for the year free of Income ax, placing £50,000—to Reserve Fund, 30,000—to House Property, £40,000—to fficers' Pension Fund and carrying forard £276,499|-.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, o, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, nga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be sed at the General Post Office at 12 on on Wednesday, the 28th instant. rrespondence for Mauritius, Reunion, dagascar Ports Natal, Cape Colony and er places in South Africa will also be warded by this steamer.

SCRIPT PHONOGRAPHY.

meeting of Shorthand writers of Script nography was held on Saturday last the Script Shorthand and Typewriting titute, Ambewadi, Bombay, under the irmanship of its Principal Mr. N. B. i, when it was decided to form an All-ia Association with Headquarters in nbay of all script shorthand writers in a.

fter some preliminary discussion it was ded to hold a meeting on Sunday (1st il), at 8 a.m. (S. T.), at a place to be ounced later, when the proposal would be finally considered. All writers of the script system are requested to attend this meeting or to send in their suggestions in writing to Mr. Taki.

B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

The following is the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company's monthly statement of earnings for February last:—

Electric Supply, earnings for February, 1928, Rs. 7,09,125, total earning up to the end of February 1928, Rs. 14,77,644; Traction (Trams and Omnibuses), earnings for February 1928, Rs. 5,53,501, total earnings up to the end of February 1928, Rs. 11,49, 560. Increase over same period last year, Rs. 1,84,079.

GIRGAUM VYAYAM SHALA PHYSICAL DEMONSTRATION.

A general meeting of all the members of the Arya Vyayam Mandal and Girgaum Vyayam Shala will be held to-day (Thursday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), in the Vyayam Shala Hall, at Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal Mansions, near Opera House Tram Terminus to consider the following matters:—

(1.) To fix the programme of Shri Hanuman Jayanti Anniversary on the 5th April 1928 and of the Physical Culture Demonstration on the 6th April 1928.

(2.) To form the Reception Committee and appoint Volunteers for the above.

A MEDICAL AT HOME.

The Hon. Secretary the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital and the College of Ophthalmology, Bombay, writes:—

"The First Social Gathering of the present and the past students of the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital and the College of Ophthalmology will be held on Friday (the 6th April). Subscription for the Gathering would be Rs. 5|-. All old and new students are invited to attend the same. Persons willing to be present should write to the House Surgeon about their address.

BOMBAY G WARD D. C. C.

The Council of the above Committee has passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that medals will be awarded to those who enrol 500 or more members during the Congress year 1928. The medals being of gold for enrolling 1,000 members and above, and of silver for enrolling 500 members and above. For full particulars apply personally to the Hon. Secretary, G Ward D. C. C. Ollengal building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar 7 to 9 a.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.

5H. LIMITED.

All claims against 5 H. Limited must be submitted on or before March 27th. No claim submitted after that date will be dealt with.

It is hoped the final accounts, duly audited, will be printed and available for issue about March 31st.

The 5 H. Limited will cease to exist as soon as the accounts are audited and published, and the proceeds are divided.

OIL TANK EXPLOSION

8 WORKERS BLOWN OFF ROOF.

TRAGEDY AT SEWRI

Eight persons were blown off the roof by an explosion in the petrol tank belonging to the Indo Burma Petroleum Co., situate at Sewree, Bombay, on Tuesday afternoon. It appeared the tank had undergone repairs and was filled with water about four feet deep with a view to test the leakage. Eight persons were working on the roof carrying on welding operations by means of electricity when they heard some bubbling sound inside the tank and suddenly they were blown off the roof by a terrific explosion.

The fire brigade on receipt of the information rushed to the scene and put out the fire by means of hand-pumps and rendered first aid to the injured prior to the removal to the J. J. Hospital. The petrol vapour having got heated, it is believed, generated the heat resulting in the explosion. The injured persons are (1) Nandu Jagannath, (2) Dayanoo Sajoo, (3) Sita Hashia (4) Luxmon Nanoo (5) Rambux Girdhari, (6) Ardeshir Nowroji Dubash, (7) Lia DeSouza and (8) Fakira Shivcharan.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES KEEP FIRM

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

In the share market jute shares kept firm. Howrahs and Clives had less doing. Prices also were easy owing to lack of bazar support. The general undertone of the section was unchanged. Cottons and Coals showed no particular feature. Miscellaneous were well maintained. Teas displayed limited interest. Government Securities ruled quiet, excepting 6 per cent. Bond of 1932 which quoted better rates.

Government Securities:—3-1|2 per cent. Paper 75|8; 4 per cent. Loan (1960-70) 87|14; 5 per cent. Loan (1945-55) 106|5; 6 per cent. Loan Bonds (1932) 103|11, 106|8.

Banks:—Imperial (conty) 354.

Railway:—Moshiarpore Doab 97|8.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi 56; S. O. L. Kesoram 3|6.

Jutes:—Auckland 441; Anglo-Inndia 537; Bally 355; Barnagar 326; Champdany 210|8; Clive 54|10; Cheviot 405; Dalhousie 659; Delta 707; Empire 65|8; Fort William 501; Gourepore 1,200; Hooghly 127; Howrah 70|6; Hukunchand 24|14; Kankinanah 656; Lansdowne 380; Lothian 667; National 38|2; Naihati 765; Nuddea 73; Presidency 13|8; Union 945; Waverly 8|10.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 17|7; Burn & Co. (Ordy.) 409, 412|8; Indian Iron and Steel 19|1; Hessian 17|14; Jute Ready 61; September 68|12.

THE RISING RAMAMURTHI

Boys of giant strength are so rare that one doubts the reality of the existence of one like this smart and attractive boy who has succeeded in breaking a chain weighing 135 lbs.. Master K. K. Shah is only 3 years and 6 months old. He belongs to Patan (Gujarat). Master Shah is seen breaking the chain.

"EASY PATH OF IMMORAL LIFE."

MR. HOTSON ON GREAT TEMPTATION

The annual meeting of the League of Mercy was held on Tuesday evening in St. George's Hospital, Rt. Rev. J. E. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay presiding. The report for the past year stated that the principal centres of the League were, Bombay, Lonavla, Khandalla, Deolali and Poona. In Bombay centres 46 women and girls were admitted out of which two were unmarried mothers. Mr. J. E. Hotson who was the principal speaker said:—

"We have to deal with facts as they are, and one of the gravest of those facts is the temptation which lies before young women in impoverished circumstances to endeavour to brighten their lives, to secure for themselves not only better food, but also better clothing and more amusement, by what seems to the ignorant to be the easy path of an immoral life. There are no fewer than 680 brothels in the City of Bombay and among the inmates there are 1,310 Hindus, 256 Muslims, 64 Indian Christians, 14 Anglo-Indians, 2 English, 1 American, 38 other Asiatics and 45 from other parts of the world".

Continuing, he said:—"In spite of the very grave financial difficulties under which the Government of Bombay is labouring at the present time, we have been enabled, with the assistance of the Commissioner of Police, to set aside a small special staff to deal with the Prevention of Prostitution Act and the Children Act. The work it has done has had one very encouraging result. Before the Children Act came into force we were told that there were many hundreds of children, boys and girls, living in brothels; something like 140 of these children have been dealt with under the Children Act, and a recent enumeration shows that at the present day there are not as many dozens of children in the brothel area as there were a year ago."

Bishop Palmer in winding up the proceedings expressed his great disappointment at the Prostitution Act and said the Act was very badly and wrongly drafted. Sexual immorality, he opined, was beyond the control of the State or the legislation. It was a matter of heart and soul, over which the King and the Government had no jurisdiction.

The meeting terminated with benediction from the Chairman.

INDIA'S SEABORNE TRADE

CALCUTTA, March 20.

India's foreign seaborne trade in February 1928 shows that total imports of private merchandise in the month amounted to Rs. 1976 lakhs and the total exports including reexports to Rs. 2,914 lakhs. The net imports of private treasure during the month of the report were Rs. 391 lakhs, and the total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 580 lakhs in favour of India. The balance of romittance of funds was minus Rs. 22 laks.—A. P.

IMPOTENT RAGE

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—Verily, your Bori Bunder Bhaibundh is bewildered beyond expression! What, Pandit Motilal Nehru to have the impertinence to write to the "New York Times," and talk of Simon Commission, Soviet Russia, and British India in this offensive fashion? Is not Punditji "unmasked by this article in the American "Times." What business had he to open out his heart to America just as he was leaving Soviet Russia? Isn't this cruel, callous and cowardly?

Lo, the foam and fury of the "Evening News"!

According to the "Times" and its pet babe.

(1) A Jackson can blow Britain's trumpets in America! Or

(2) A Rustomji can belaud Britain's work in India, and sing peans of praise in America! Or

(3) A Sydenham or a Craddock, an O'Dwyer or a Johnson can damn India in Britain! Or

(4) A Miss Mayo can paint India in darkest colours in the English reading world!

(5) Or a bulky "Chorus Girl" can belaud Britain and belittle India in the West!

(6) Or a News Agency and a patronised Press can suppress Indian news in Britain, or world news in India!

(7) But—but—an Indian patriot an Indian leader cannot open his lips in the United States, and portray Britain, Russia and India in their true colors!

(8) If he does, he unmasks not himself, but he

UNMASKS BRITISH MISRULE IN INDIA!

It is this, that is bewildering your Bori Bunder Bhaibundh! The mask of privacy and secrecy, the veil of ignorance and half-truths, the curtain of prejudice and perversions—is about to be lifted in America, as men like Pundit Nehru begin to write in the American papers; and as orators like Mrs. Naidu are about to proceed on a lecturing tour in the U. S. Shepherd dear.

Patience please, Truth will triumph at last.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

A MISUNDERSTANDING

GENERAL BIRDWOOD'S EXPLANATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 21.

While the discussion on the Indian Territorial Force Act was proceeding the Commander-in-Chief arrived in the Assembly and he was applauded both by the Swarajists, Non-Official Members and Officials. The Commander-in-Chief said he could not be present on a former occasion on account of unavoidable reasons and he would clear misunderstandings, which had unfortunately arisen in the House. The Hon. President Patel said amidst applause that if he were told at the outset on that day when he could not be present he would have ordered postponement of the debate and no cause for misunderstanding would have arisen. This statement is calculated to put a stop to all misunderstanding between Officials and Non-Officials. Pandit Motilal and many other Swarajists were present on the occasion.

HIGH COURT

WARNING TO MR. BHOPATKAR

PRIVILEGES OF A PLEADER

Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Justice Mirza delivered judgment on Friday the 16th, in a disciplinary action, instituted by the Government of Bombay against Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M. A., LL. B., High Court Pleader, practising in Poona, a prominent politician and President of Maharashtra Congree Committee. The allegation against Mr. Bhopatkar was that he issued a notice on the City Magistrate of Poona, on behalf of his client Mr. V. B. Davare, in terms that exceeded the privileges of a pleader. Their Lordship held that the notice exceeded the limits of privileges given to the bar. At the same time, they held that there was no dishonesty or culpable negligence on his part so as to justify his suspensions as a pleader. They reprimanded him and ordered him to pay the costs of the application.

INCOME-TAX REFERENCE

ASSESSMENT NOT ALLOWED IN DIVIDENDS

An income-tax reference in the case of the Remington Typewriter Co. was disposed of by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court.

Their Lordship held that the Bombay Company was not liable either to income-tax or super-tax in respect of the profits of the American Company on the sale of the typewriters to Bombay Company inasmuch as the latter was not in receipt on behalf of the former of the profits in question as was requisite under Section 40 of the Income-Tax Act. For similar reason the Bombay Company was not liable to be assessed to super-tax upon dividends paid to the American Company by the Madras and Calcutta firms, not upon dividends on its own shares paid by it to the American Company.

As regards costs, their Lordships directed that the costs of the Bombay Company should be borne by the Commissioner for Income-Tax.

A TRADE MARK CASE

PAIN-KILLER VS PAIN-KICKER

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court disposed of an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Madgaoker in Trade Mark case.

The plaintiffs, the Dan's and Lawence Co., manufacturers of a medical preparation called "Pain Killer" sought an injunction against Dinshaw M. Arsiwalla, now an insolvent, and another in respect of their goods sold under the name of "Pain-Kicker."

Their Lordships observed that the defendants had been actually selling their own preparation in the plaintiffs' bottles, though the labels were somewhat different. Their Lordships held that the imitation was calculated to deceive the public, and confirmed the injunction granted by the Lower Court. The defendants were also ordered to pay the costs of the suit and appeal.

ID CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY

USE OF ESPLANADE MAIDAN

Mr. Abu Yousuf Asfahani, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay, writes.

The Government of Bombay has been pleased to grant permission free of charge for the use of Esplanade maidan for the installation of shops of all kinds, to celebrate Id festival. Therefore the shop-keepers and all others who are interested in this should take advantage of this opportunity. The Id Prayers will be offered exactly at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) on Esplanade maidan on the Id day.

AN APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The want of a Church for the Indian Christians at this locality is keenly felt but for want of sufficient funds none could be built though strenuous efforts were made for a long time by some youngsters to raise subscriptions and donations amongst themselves for the purpose. They have only been able to collect Rs. 2,500 so far; but as the work is estimated to cost not less than Rs. 6,000 for a small church it is desired by the Church Committee to ask for help from brother Christians abroad.

So I am making this appeal on their behalf for their kind assistance hoping it will not be made in vain.

Any subscription or donation that will be contributed by a generous public for this pious and noble work will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged through the medium of a daily paper. This will be an undenominational Church and will be called "Union Church."

R. M. MOSES,
Honorary Secretary,
Indian Christian Church Committee.

New Delhi, March 20. Mr. Justice S. C. Mallik, Acting judge of the Calcutta High Court, has been appointed permanent judge in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice Chotzner on the 5th July next.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, March 20.

Several questions in the House of Commons relating to the proposed Eastern Telegraph and Marconi fusion with particular reference to Government cable and wireless services were held over at the request of the Postmaster-General.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, March 20.

King Amanullah has been the first King to fly over London. On the occasion of his visit to the new air port at Croydon which has cost a quarter million sterling he embarked on Armstrong-Siddeley, 1,188 horse power air liner, and traversed the city including Buckingham Palace and St. Pauls. He refused the proffered cottonwool for his ears to deaden the scream of the engines, and preferred to don earphones to hear the pilot sending messages to Croydon.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, March 21.

King Amanullah visited the Croydon aerodrome to-day. He inspected the control tower and listened to radio communications with the incoming Imperial airways machine from Paris. He also witnessed the dropping of mails by parachute among which were post-cards written in Persian and signed by Sir Samuel Hoare addressed to the King of Queen of Afghanistan. After this King Amanullah embarked on a three-engined 'plane and flew over London, and was much delighted with his experience. Queen Souriya did not accompany the King. She remained at Claridges, resting. The crowds lining the streets were much disappointed at her absence.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 20.

Oslo.—A saluute of twenty-one guns was fired from all Norwegian fortresses to-day in connection with the centenary of Ibsen which is being celebrated throughout Norway and also in England. Oslo is beflagged, and the British representative was among the speakers at the ceremony at the cemetery where the poet was buried.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, March 20.

New York.—The cables merger announced in a cable yesterday is officially confirmed. The wireless service will be operated to supplement the existing cable system. The plan contemplates the formation of a new commercial postal company under the chairmanship of Mr. Mackay to acquire the outstanding stock of the Mackay companies, controlling of the submarine and land lines of the commercial undertaking and eventually the formation of a new international cable company, also under Mr. Mackay, to take charge of the commercial cables.—Reuter's Special.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), March, 21.

The case instituted by several pleaders of Gulbarga against some educational officers of Gulbarga in which the latter were charged with defamation and which has been pending in the Hyderabad High Court for several months past, came to sudden close to-day Mr. Ramchander Naik filing a compromise arrived at between the parties. The Educational officers expressed regret for any annoyance caused to the pleaders who accepted the expression of regret.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Complete social understanding was shown at this evening's "At Home" to Mr. Patel in Talkatora Gardens by the leaders of the Nationalist Party and the leading citizens of Delhi, including Dr. Ansari and Rai Bahadur Sultansingh. The party was a great success and among those who attended were the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Basil Blackett and other members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Mr. Macworth Young, the Maharaja of Bharatpur, Maharaja of Darbhanga, Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Annmali Chettiar, Sir Walter Willson, Col. Crawford, Mr. Moore, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Barker, Sir T. Vijiaraghavachariar, Syed Reza Ali, Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar. The party was very largely attended and included a large number of officials of the Government of India and the elite of the city.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK

	March 21.
Previous Closing Rate	19.33
To-day's Opening Rate	19.26
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	19.26
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL

	March 21.
Previous Closing Rate	10.20
To-day's Opening Rate	10.27
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	+.28
Difference	+.08

Broach Expectation 377 0 0

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

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RAVELIN STREET,

Horn y Road, Fort, Bombay

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AWARDED GOLD MEDALS IN 1912.

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Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.

BOMBAY.

A PUBLIC MEETING

in Honour of the

THREE PARSEE GLOBE CYCLISTS

AT THE

SIR C. J. HALL

ON

SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1928

at 5 P.M. (S. T.)

The Hon'ble Sir COWASAJI JEHANGIR has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1928.

WORK AMONG THE MASSES.

The present Budget sessions of the legislatures, provincial and central, have been remarkable for the most strenuous fights between Government and the Nationalists. It may be safely stated that the Nationalists have inflicted far more defeats on Government than they have themselves received. Their own defeats, it must never be forgotten, are mainly due to the fact that upon all the legislatures is inflicted that offence to all true democratic Government, official and nominated members. Besides, driven to desperation, Government have stopped at nothing in entrenching their position. They have thrown constitutional proprieties and decencies to the winds, have raked up and exploited communal prejudices as they have never done before, and have sedulously dangled before the weak and selfish the baits of jobs and titles in their gift. That in spite of all this the nationalsts of all communities should have triumphed over Government in most fights speaks remarkably for the onrush of democratic and national feeling all over the country. But it is necessary for nationalists to reckon with the difficulties in their way, created to some extent by their success itself. As pointed out by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in his statment to the Press, popular success has compelled Government to "retreat from the fields of persuasion, co-operation and compromise to their original position that the might of alien conquerors is their right." Government's reverses have only resulted in "the hardening of the bureaucracy," as may be seen from the "shameless and cynical" restoration of grants withheld or reduced by the Assembly. Mr. Iyengar, therefore, calls upon all nationalists to realise now at least that "work in the Councils and the Assembly leads by itself nowhere and that freedom and Swaraj are as far off as ever." He appeals to them to co-operate with the Congress in the work outside the Councils and the Assembly and to devise a concerted plan of action.

These are unexceptionable sentiments, expressed a thousand times and more by prominent Swarajists ever since they harked back to the Councils with the object of strengthening Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme in the country through the Councils. But the Deputy Leader of the Swarajist Party has yet need for repeating those sentiments and calling upon all "to devise a concerted plan of action." With profound regret we have to say that most of the appeals for mass organisation, for Congress organisation for village reconstruction etc., etc., have been most vague and indefinite. and to the extent that Congress has devised a definite plan of action, it is suffered to remain on paper. Mr. Iyengar now pleads for "a graduated and progressive scheme of mass movement" and himself suggests the following items: (1) overhauling the Congress organisation so as to include all parties now working together, with a vigorous campaign for membership and funds, (2) the boycott of the Commission, (3) boycott of British goods and all foreign cloth, and (4) "lastly and above all," "tearing raging propaganda" with huge meetings "week after week" on the same day at the same "hour" to popularise the independence resolution, so that Independence may be declared at the next Calcutta Congress "not as our goal but as our immediate and only purpose."

Let us say at the outset that we have always believed in constructive work among the masses far more than work in the Councils and we would set no limits to the country's aspirations even if they are to be for complete independence. But our deep regret is that there are far more persons to preach work among the masses than to follow the Gandhian way to do a thing and then say to the people: go and do likewise. We wholeheartedly endorse Mr. Iyengar's plea for overhauling the Congress organisation so as to include all those nationalists who are now working together. We would only add that the Congress should either remove the khaddar franchise or start a tearing raging khaddar propaganda to make the franchise genuinely and universally popular rather than let it remain the plaything it is now. If neither is possible, let some organisation be set up in every town and village acceptable to the inhabitants, if only to accustom them to organised action. As regards the boycott of the Commisson, attempts to strengthen communal harmony through a speedy settlement in the All-Parties' Conference or popularising the Congress Unity Resolution and by destroying every vestige of untouchability will help the boycott more than any denunciatory meetings. Besides, such work would strengthen the very basis of nationalism and Swaraj. As for the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar and Indian mill cloth, it has always been acknowledged a weapon 'par excellence' in the fight for Swaraj. But in this as in everything else, an ounce of action is infinitely better than a ton of preaching. The tearing and raging campaign for Independence can be conveniently postponed till after at least 25 per cent. of foreign cloth shall have been kept out of this country. One important thing yet remains to be said. So long as Congressmen choose to remain in the Councils, they will do well to realise that whatever success they have achieved or can achieve is through their alliance with other nationalists in the Councils. They have suffered to the extent that their new rigid rules about Council work have strained or prevented such alliance. The Congressmen in the Bombay Council and even in the Assembly have, therefore, found it necessary to appeal to the Working Committee to relax a little the rigour of those rules. We agree with the Bombay Councillors that the Gauhati mandate is more workable than that given at Madras. A few reasonable rules but consistently and strictly enforced, might have prevented the treachery in the Madras Council.

TRUE MEANING OF EMPIRE

General Hertzog's frank expression of his views in regard to the full implication of the term "co-operation" as the "governing principle" of the British Empire is of great and significant interest not only to the Dominions but also to a subject portion of the Empire like India. In a sense India will attach greater importance to it and invest it with a larger appreciation than the Dominions because India will find in the speech sentiments in perfect accord with her conception of the role she herself is determined to play in the British Commonwealth of Nations. At present she has reason bitterly to feel that General Hertzog's warning to the British Imperialists that co-operation in the Empire does not mean co-operation only in war time is a warning she herself has repeatedly given them but she knows that her warning has gone unheeded, because she has not the power to compel attention from them. The Dominions have managed to exact such power. The whole 'raison-d'etre' of Imperial Conferences has been to give greater precision to their existence as independent units within the British Commonwealth and to regulate the exact nature of the co-operation expected by Britain from them. The Chanak incident will be a memorable incident in the history of the British Empire for it was then the Dominions refused to be drawn into a ruinous and unjust war against Turkey at the behest of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill.

Nationalist opinion in South Africa headed by General Hertzog makes the just and intelligible demand that in the case of war each Dominion should have the option of exercising the right of neutrality. This is to say that each Dominion is entitled to expect from Whitehall an inquiry whether it will participate in any bellicose adventure British policy may think necessary. This is a healthy and equitable demand. Such insistence on previous consultation can alone prevent Imperialist designs hatched at the centre of the Empire taking advantage of the armed forces of the Dominions to further aggressive ends. General Smuts seems to apprehend that such an attitude on the part of South Africa would spell ruin to the solidarity of the Empire. But if the Empire is to be a real Commonwealth of free peoples co-operating for the promotion of peace, the best instrument for securing this end is the freedom postulated by General Hertzog which will make it difficult for the Empire to rush headlong into war. No portion of the Empire should be forced to have its military power utilised without its consent. This is what India has been pleading for with repeated and melancholy insistence. Why should Indian soldiers be used in China for imperial purposes? South Africa to-day is in a far better position than India and yet it is significant that Nationalist opinion in South Africa is compelled to raise this question. But its improved position in the British Commonwealth is indicated in General Hertzog's remark that "there was no longer any question with regard to the character or degree or the extent of a Dominion's independence." This is the position India s entitled to secure.

DIRECTORSHIP OF INDUSTRIES

The letter which the Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed to the Government of Bombay regarding the appointment of the Director of Industries is very opportune. In the discussion in the Council on the motions of cut in the Department of Industries it was revealed that the Government were not emphatic about the appointment of an Indian as Director of Industries. A vote of censure is due to the Government of Bombay, if for nothing else, at least for their treatment of this all-important and fundamental question. Not only have they starved the Department of Industries, not only have they flouted the wishes of the Bombay Legislative Council, not only have they reduced the Department to a sham and a mockery, but they have also manoeuvred into placing the Department under the charge of an obscurantist civilian like Mr. Thomas, and are even now hesitating about the appointment of a suitable Indian to fill the post of the Director of Industries. Bombay legitimately claims, with Bengal, to be the biggest industrial Province in India. And yet she lags far behind even the so-called minor Provinces in the matter of the treatment meted out to the Department of Industries. The Minister for Education and Industries, will, it is hoped, not go so far in his submission to the Secretariat powers as to place a non-Indian at the head of the Department of Industries again. It is true the Factory Inspectors and the Boiler Inspectors, the majority of whom are non-Indians, would not like to serve under an Indian officer and this ground was put forward for the non-inclusion of these departments in the Department of Industries, though they were so included when the Director of Industries was a non-Indian. Such a reprehensible perpetuation of racial distinction is one of the black-spots in the administration of the Government of Bombay.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

WANTED A BRITISH BOYCOTT LEAGUE.

(BY DEMOS.)

Calcutta is holding meetings and is organising an exhibition of Indian goods to carry out the resolution of the boycott of British goods passed by the last Congress at Madras. The immediate occasion which has given an impetus to this movement has been the arrival of the Simon Commission sent by the Tory Government in England against the declared wishes of Indian Nationalism. Will the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee organise a British Boycott League effectively to carry out the same object? The B. P. C. C. has already formed a Boycott Sub-Committee of their own, but no further action seems to have been taken by them. Will they convene a public meeting in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at an early date for the formation of a British Boycott League to consist of all sections of the population of Bombay? The Simon Commission was boycotted not merely by the Congress Party but by all political parties in India. There is a growing desire on the part of all sections of the people effectively to convince Great Britain that they are bent on attaining Swaraj and abolishing the present humiliating connection with Britain. As a visible sign of this they would readily join any British Boycott League. Such a League should consist, therefore, of public workers from all parties and need not be confined merely to Khaddarites or Swadeshists.

CONSTITUENTS OF BOYCOTT LEAGUE

The cotton magnates of Bombay organised and financed a Currency League to protest against the impending currency legislation of the Government of India last year. Notwithstanding their financial support that League failed in its objects of either getting the exchange ratio fixed at s.1|4d. or of having a gold currency and a gold standard reserve bank because they failed to secure the co-operation of all sections of the National Press as well as of the Indian members in the Assembly. Will they now rise to the occasion and finance a Brftish Boycott League which will do a permanent political service to the Nation at large and help themselves to protect and expand a growing industry, to the ultimate benefit of the Indian consumer as well as of the world consumer in consequence? Will they at any rate finance the movement of an all-party British Boycott League by privately subsidising it if they are still afraid of indirect harassments under some law or another by the Government?

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AND VOLUNTEERS.

After the League has been formed at a public meetng in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall and a Committee of influential men of all parties appointed to collect funds, the League should organise public meetings in different centres, hold an exhibition of industrial products, Indian as well as non-British, with a view to inform the consumer as to what substitutes are available for British products. A body of volunteers drawn mainly from the various voluntary corps in Bombay as well as from the Youth League should be formed to help at the meeeings and at the Industrial Exhibition. The League may then depute volunteers from shop to shop to persuade the shop-keepers to buy and sell non-British goods and to obtain reports as to the quality and prices of such goods wherever they are found unsaleable. The League may then issue pamphlets or leaflets regarding various articles adn even instruct the volunteers to picket the consumer near the shops selling British goods only. All this may take several months and may continue for several years like the Irish Boycott of Ulster and the League therefore, should maintain a staff and an office and should be dissolved only after Swaraj has been attained. The League will find it easy to commence with the boycott of British cloth which is the largest item in Indian imports, but its Committee of economic experts will be able to deal with other articles from time to time as it becomes able to collect together the necessary data for those articles in the process of the practical working of the British Boycott.

Notes of The Day

Spirited Declaration.

Nahas Pasha, the Wafd leader who has taken up the arduous task of being Premier at a critical turn in Egyptian affairs, enters on his duties with a spirited tatement of policy. Addressing the Egyptian Parliament he said that the new Ministry had assumed power at a difficult moment in order to safeguard the rights of the country. His declaration that the new Government did not recognise any fact or act conflicting with Egypt's complete independence and her right in the Sudan voices accurately the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of Egyptians. Nahas Pasha is convinced that with goodwill an Anglo-Egyptian understanding can be reached safeguarding Egypt's independence and British interests. This is quite true but the great difficulty is that British Imperialism considers that real independence for Egypt is incompatible with the preservation of its interests in the land of the Nile. It must be compelled by the force majeure of Egyptian nationalist opinion to revise its ideas.

"Servant of India"!

For cool presumption and mendacity the reply of the British War Secretary to an interpellation in the House of Commons in regard to the reduction of British troops in India, is hard to beat. Sir Laming Worthing-Evans reminded a gallant member of Parliament concerned about the reduction in the strength of the British army of occupation in this country that that army was a "Servant of India". He improved upon the humbug by adding that "India pays the price and calls the tune". Coming so very shortly after the scandalous treatment by the British cabinet in collusion with the Government of India, of the Indian demand for even a little step forward in Indianising the Army, this talk of India calling the tune is a mockery, and a cruel mockery, of her helplessness. She wants to be rid of this "Servant of India", the British Army and to substitute it by servants of her own. But Britain calls the tune and India pays the piper in crores of rupees annually.

Beware of Traps.

The Editor of the "Indian", London should have spared himself the trouble of going round collecting the opinions of "leading politicians" in England in order to ascertain "the difficulties" they felt about the Indian situation. There are no illusions in India itself about the British attitude. The leaders of every political party in Britain are united in condemning the Indian boycott and their one great hope is that it will weaken, Indians accepting the formation of Committees of the Legislatures. The Left-wing of the British Labour Party sees the futility of expecting that the boycott will weaken, but the Indian Legislatures must be on their guard and beware of the traps set for them by people in Britain who by means of interviews, speeches and other kinds of propaganda hope to induce them to agree to the formation of Committees. No equality of status is to be given to these precious Committees and what the Editor of the "Indian" calls "probing into the possibilities" of an equality of status on the part of these Committees is a foolish delusion which British politicians hope Indians will be cajoled into cherishing. The only honourable and self-respecting course for India is to maintain the rigour of the boycott and not to allow the Committees to come into being.

Significant Move.

The acceptance by Turkey of the invitation from Geneva to take part in the deliberations of the Disarmament Conference is a significant move. The Soviet Government was the first to depart from that attitude of aloofness with which it regarded the academic discussions at Geneva for the promotion of universal peace but with the interest evinced by America in these discussions, the Soviet recently agreed to participation in the Geneva talk and Turkey has now followed suit. The orbit of international co-operation to seek a solution from the present era of mutual suspicion amongst the Governments of the world has thus widened. The Turkish proposal made at Geneva has a ring of sincerety and earnestness about it. To achieve at least a partial measure of security from aggression for every State, Twefek Rushdi, the Turkish delegate at Geneva, proposed that treaties of non-aggression accompanied by a neutrality clause should be entered into by all the States.

Ten Years At It.

This Turkish proposal has an American tinge about it and is evidently influenced by the fact of the recent treaty between America and France. But by far the most sincere and thorough remedy proposed to secure immediate disarmament is that set before the League of Nations by M. Litvinoff at the last Conference on Disarmament. The Soviet proposal that every State should abolish its naval armaments after a specified period agreed to by all the Powers was considered bizarre by the Capitalist Press in America, and England. Now after the Kellogg proposals to outlaw war, M. Litvinoff, with not a little of malicious humour, calls upon the American Government to stand by the Soviet in supporting its draft convention for complete disarmament. The Powers must make a move forward now. As the French journal "Europe Nouvelle" says they have been talking and talking at Geneva for ten years but yet there is no security against war.

Hush Hush Policy.

The Government of India do not seem disposed to learn a lesson from the Bombay Development scandals. They refuse to institute an impartial non-departmental inquiry into the admitted irregularities in the Sambhar Salt Improvement scheme. Mr. Neogy moved in the Assembly the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to make a thorough investigation into the irregularities. That there has been serious financial bungling, if nothing worse, in the working of the scheme is amply demonstrated by the Audit and Appropriation Report for 1924-25 and by Government's strong censure of Mr. Bunting, the chief official concerned. The Auditor-General concurred in the censure and a majority of the Public Accounts Committee has suggested an independent inquiry. Indeed, there was never a better prima facie case for an inquiry. But prestige or something else seems to stand in the way. Sir Basil Blackett, while admitting that Mr. Bunting's "difficulty was with the maintenance of correct accounts" and that he had to be severely censured by Government, pleaded that he was an exceptionally able Engineer. No body questioned his engineering skill. He may be one of those imported experts whom the country has known but too well. His "difficulty" with accounts is the one thing that matters, if only because it is people's lakhs that he deals with. Since Government reject an inquiry, they should not blame the people if they ask suspiciously why Government want to hush up things.

Children's Home in Bombay.

The first annual report of the Children's Aid Society of Bombay shows that the Society has done excellent work during the very first year of is existence. The Society has organised an attractive Children's Home at Umarkhadi and put the Children's Act into operation. Over 400 children have already been admitted to the Remand Home within nine months of its existence, 139 children having been removed from brothels. The number of girls admitted to the Home is comparatively small but their condition is most tragic. "Some have been duped," says the report, "into leaving respectable country homes, lured to Bombay, brought and sold like human cattle, passed from hand to hand, locked up as attic prisoners by day, and by night the enforced spoil of countless vicious men. Release came to them through the Children Act and to the safe harbour of the Umarkhadi Home." Many of them were found to be aflicted with venereal disease and were kindly given daily hospital treatment for several months. The tribute given by Sir Leslie Wilson to the Society's workers at its annual general meeting on monday was thoroughly deserved. It is to be regretted that the finances of the Society are not strong. We trust that Government, Local Bodies and the public will soon place the Society on a firm financial footing.

Useless Appendages.

The continuance of the additional judgeship of the Small Causes Court for a period of one year announced in last week's Gazette, will come as a surprise to that part of the legal profession and of the public which is acquainted with the state of work prevalent in those courts. Time was, when the congestion of work in the Small Causes Court made the establishment of an additional court an urgent necessity. But the pendulum has now swung to the other end and learned judges have now time enough and to spare to dispose of their work, in these lean years through which we are passing. The quantum of contested suits is steadily on the decline though naturally this element does not appear when a reference to bare figures is made. In the department of law and justice as in every department of Government the creation of a temporary appointment is allowed by mere lapse of time to crystallise into a permanent incubus upon the body politic.

PATEL-BIRDWOOD RECONCILIATION

MISUNDERSTANDING CLEARED UP

SIR GEORGE RAINY'S HAPPY SURPRISE

RACIAL DISTINCTION IN ARMY

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The Hon. Mr. Patel and the Commander-in-Chief have again become friends. The reconciliation was privately brought about between themselves last evening. Fortunately, this afternoon in the Assembly the Territorial Force Bill was under discussion and this provided an excellent opportunity for a friendly intervention and a public statement. The lobbies knew that the Commander-in-Chief was coming in the afternoon and so there was a large attendance, larger than in the morning, to see how a private settlement was publicly received. There was a round of cheers when the Commander-in-Chief smilingly entered. Mr. J. C. Chatterjee was engaging the House on the defects of the Territorial Force Bill and so he could not be suddenly brought down to his seat. The moment he resumed his seat the Commander-in-Chief got up with a piece of paper from which he read out expressing regret that his absence on Mr. Jinnah's adjournment motion day had been the cause of a misunderstanding which, he declared, had been cleared up privately. The Hon. Mr. Patel had his replyy also in writing. He read out that if only he had known the circumstances connected with the absence of Sir William Birdwood on the previous occasion he would not have made remarks of discourtesy to the Chair and would have even had the motion postponed to another day. It was thus a nice reconciliation bringing to a happy termination an episode in Delhi Parliamentary life which a few days ago threatened to assume proportions affecting not only the personal and private relations between the Hon. Mr. Patel on the one side and Sir William Birdwood and Sir Basil Blackett on other, but also likely to disturb the work of the Assembly between the officials and non-officials. A happy climax to the event was noticed at a garden party this evening held in honour of the Hon. Mr. Patel and given by Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and several leading citizens of Delhi. At this party Sir Basil Blackett put in his appearance for a while as he had another engagement elsewhere. But the Commander-in-Chief was present throughout and talked for nearly half an hour with Mr. Patel in a very cordial manner.

A HAPPY SURPRISE.

In the Assembly to-day the business was conducted at a very satisfactory rate of progress. Government members were in particularly chastened mood. Sir George Rainy cut short the discussion on the Steel Protection Bill relating to the Wagon Industry by announcing that Government accepted the verdict of the Select Committee and would do everything in their power to act accordingly. Evidently the non-officials were not prepared for this happy surprise and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty gave expression to this feeling in terms the appropriateness of which, however, Mr. B. Das could not obviously share.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

And when this Bill was passed, Mr. Jacworth Young stood up with the Territorial Force Bill. He was very accommodating and prepared to yield on all minor points. Dr. Moonje had only to make a suggestion and it was accepted unreservedly on behalf of Government with the nodding approval of Sir William Birdwood who evidently did not like by means to disturb the happy atmosphere of the reconciliation between himself and the Hon. Mr. Patel. The only point where Dr. Moonje found Government adamant was when he wanted the Territorial Force to be on perfectly equal footing with the Auxiliary Force in regard to liability for general military service. Government assured that there was no racial ground behind the difference, but purely practical ones. Dr. Moonje in spite of the fact that he was humoured by being addressed as "Dr. Moonje" was not satisfied. The majority of vote was with Government. There was no hitch to the Bill. Sir William Birdwood gave his assurance that

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Patel found everything in connection with the Bill running smooth sailing in the after-noon. He was engaged to get the Auxiliary Force Bill passed without discussion. The Bill was later also got through the Assembly to the election of members for the Standing Finance Committee and the Public Accounts Committee as also to the Central Railway Advisory Council and the Railway Standing Finace Committee. As to who all should get elected from the respective parties there has been a good deal of party discussion and the choice of names appears to have been the cause of a little hitch in the Congress Party. It appears that in order to avoid any heartburnings, there should be drawing of lots, but this proposal is said to have been negatived. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Deputy Leader of the Independent Party has also left Delhi.

Interest now centres round the election of delegates to Canada from the Empire Parliamentary Association. It is gathered that Mr. Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. Natesan stand great chance among the eight candidates. Of course four are to be selected.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, March 21.

When the Assembly met to-day the attendance was sparse, but the first division brought in members and the attendance considerably improved. The Swarajists were in their seats to-day.

Sir George Rainy's Tariff Amendment Bill was further considered. Mr. Mukhtar Singh opposed reduction of duty on currants. He said he was not influenced by the consideration that thereby they would get the best treatment from Greece. Sir George Rainy explained that the new agreement with Greece in fact made India give up very little and gain substantially in the matter of piecegoods trade.

Sir Victor Sassoon on behalf of the Bombay Millowners congratulated the Government on this agreement.

Mr. Muktar Singh's amendment was withdrawn.

Sir Walter Willson opposed the proposed distinction between the white portland cement and others.

Sir George Rainy said that the specific duty could not be indiscriminately applied to the articles bearnig the same name without reference to the price of the commodity.

Sir Basil Blackett pointed out that the old change from thue "ad valorem" to the specific duty really reduced the duty on this class of cement to seven and a half instead of fifteen per cent. ad valorem. It seemed obviously desirable to modify it now.

Sir Walter Willson's amendment was rejected by 45 votes to 29.

The Tariff Bill was then passed.

STEEL PROTECTION BILL.

Sir George Rainy moved consideration of the Steel Protection Bill.

Sir George Rainy at the outset announced that the Government of India after full consideration accepted the changes made by the select committee to the Steel Protection Bill, namely, that there should be no more protection to the wagon industry than was recommended by the Tariff Board. Sir George Rainy summarised the objections advanced in the select committee and said these deserved very serious consideration. To this was the additional argument that without strong reasons Government should not give protection beyond what was recommended by the [illegible] his minute of dissent to the [illegible]committee was based on one con[illegible], namely, as to what would hap[illegible]e wagon industry in India refus[illegible]accept order at maximum price [illegible]he Government considered reason[illegible]. Indeed it was this contingency [illegible]made Government propose increased [illegible]tion in the Bill. That danger still [illegible]ed in the Bill as recommended by [illegible]Select Committee. On the other hand [illegible]vernment recognised that if they should [illegible]low the plan recommended by the [illegible]ard it should be possible usually to [illegible]oid that danger. Government's guiding [illegible]rinciple would be to add twelve and a [illegible]alf per cent. duty to the price of 1925-26 but the responsibility for fixing a reasonable price was now fixed on the Government and not shared by the Assembly. As regards bounties paid for the manufacturer of rolled steel it appeared difficult to devise a formula which would enable the legislature also to take its responsibility in the matter.. If there was a strong desire that this should be brought

(Continued on page 8.)

SOVIET'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

DEBATE OPENS AT GENEVA

LORD CUSHENDEN'S SEVERE CRITICISM

LONDON, March 20.

Geneva.—The eagerly awaited debate on the Soviet proposals for complete disarmament was opened by General Di Marinia (Itali) who said that the plan was neither acceptable nor rejectable as a whole. M. Clausel (France) followed the same lines in his speech to-day. Lord Cushenden (Britain) who spoke for an hour before the adjournment severely criticised the Soviet plan and argued that some of these proposals were quite impossible. He was particularly severe on the omission to mention the League notwithstanding that the Soviet delegation had come to Geneva to discuss disarmament under the league auspices. Lord Cushendon agreed, however that a small committee should examine the plan.

SOVIET'S PURPOSE.

Lord Cushenden declared that League had never received any support from Russia where Geneva and al its works were reviled. The Soviet delegates come to Geneva only in order to unmask the capitalist countries and to sabotage the League. He pointed out that if the article in the Russian scheme disallowing sanctions against an offender were accepted, it would be necessary to repeal the covenant of the League. The Soviet proposall must be submitte to the governments represente on the Commission as they woold necessarily wish to confer with their technical experts and consequently ful discussion could not occur this session. He believed that the disarmament would be reached much more easily tf perseverance and patience.

BRITAINS CONDITIONAL DISARMAMENT.

Lord Cushenden's speech castigating the Soviety's caused a sensation in the assemblage. He declared that there were two kinds of war international war and civil war and civil war was worse. "Are Soviets against civil war." He declared that they were creating such wars in other countries. As regards the naval disarmament, Britain was prepared to abolish submarines if others did the same. She was prepared to go even further and reduce battleships.

Sato (Japan) pronounced that the Commission was incompetent to deal with the Russian proposals without the consent of the Council of the Assembly. Nevertheless he hoped the Soviets would continue their co-operation.—Reuter.

MAHATMAJIS VISIT TO EUROPE.

ANNOUNCEMENT PREMATURE.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 20

Interviewed regarding the report from Delhi stating that he had practically accepted the invitation to attend the Youths' Conference at Vienna and that he would shortly leave for Europe Mahatma Gandhi said that the statement was altogether premature. He added that nothing had as yet been fixed and he was not clear in his own mind whether he should go.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S CIVIL AVIATION

INCREASE IN RELIABILITY AND ECONOMY

LONDON, March. 20.

The House of Commons passed the air estimates after rejecting by 217 votes to 90 in motion of Commander Kenworthy to reduce the vote for men by a hundred men. Sir Samuel Hoare replying to the debate, claimed that from the viewpoint of reliability and economy of administration, we were definitely ahead of civil aviation anywhere else in the world and we were making better progress than any of the other countries in making civil aviation self-supporting. The reliability of the British air services was now ninety six per cent compared with the seventy five per cent. Four Years ago.

CAIRO-BASRA SERVICE.

The Cairo-Basra civil air service had been running with reliability of hundred per cent. Referring to the projected air service to India he promised to lay a white paper giving details as soon as these were finally settled. He scouted the idea that air travel would be uncomfortable. He was of opinion that there would be sufficient passenger traffic. Anyhow the post office had expressed the opinion that given punctual service thre would soon be a substantial demand for the carriage of mails and possibly the route would begin with mails and then when it was found to be punctual and safe regular demand for passenger service would grow up.

THE HITCH WITH PERSIA

Sir Samuel Hoare emphatically denied that the difficulty with Persia was the question of money. He expressed the opinion that the attitude of the Persian Government was due to a misunderstanding. He emphasised that the route would do nothing but good to Persia. We were asking no subsidies from Persia and were providing them with quick means of transport through one of the most inaccessible parts of their country. Sir Samuel Hoare hoped that the Persian Government with which the matter was at present being discussed would realise that the service would be nothing but an advantage to themselves and that any misunderstanding would be removed.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN MYSORE VILLAGE

GOVT.'S PROMPT RELIEF MEASURES

SUSPENSION OF REVENUE

SHIMOGA, March 21.

Four hundred house were burnt to ashes and thirtyone lives lost as a result of a conflagration in the prosperous village of Esur in Shikarpur Taluka. The village consisted of about 2,000 inhabitants. The District authorities and the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore have proceeded to the spot and after making inquiries have organised relief measures. His Highness the Maharaja's Government have decided on the suspension of revenue and giving takavi loans to the stricken people for housebuilding.—A. P.

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY

MYSORE GOVT.'S MEMORANDUM

MYSORE, March 21.

Complete secrecy is maintained in official circles regarding the memorandum presented by the Mysore Durbar to the Indian States Inquiry Commission which, during its two days stay here, examined nearly twenty official and nonofficial witnesses in connection with the inquiry.—A. P.

A LONG FELT WANT FULFILLED

WATER SUPPLY IN HYDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD, March 21.

By a special 'Firman' H. E. H. the Nizam has accorded sanction to the District water supply scheme which is estimated to cost about a crore of rupees. These proposals have been under consideration for several years past, and their sanction is calculated to fulfil a longfelt want, as the acute scarcity of water in almost all districts has been responsible for much hardship and even loss of life. The work will cover the headquarter towns of the fourteen districts in the Dominion and the construction will be under the charge of a European engineer whose services are being obtained from British India on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per month.—A. P.

REDUCTIONS AT LILLOOAH

INVESTIGATING OFFICERS TO OPEN INQUIRY

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The Railway Board announce that the two railway investigating officers having completed their enquiries on S. I. Railway, are now to examine the programme for reductions at Lillooah, prepared by the Agent of the East Indian Railway. They are to report to the Government on the number of men required in future for efficient and economical working of shops, and if substantial reduction in the number is found necessary, on the manner in which it is to be carried out and the steps to be taken to prevent avoidable hardship to the men affected. The enquiry will commence at once. The Government of India make it clear that the officers are not concerned with, and are not authorised to enquire into the origin or the merits of the dispute which had led to the present situation at Lillooah.—A. P.

LILLOOAH WORKSHOPS STRIKE

MORE MEN SUSPEND WORK

CALCUTTA, March 20

Following on the Lillooah workshops strike which still continues 400 men of the stores and 500 of the Block Signal Department of the East Indian Railway, Howrah, suspended work to-day.—A. P.

COMMONWEALTH TRUSTS ALLOTMENT.

MONEY CREDITED TO SUSPENSE ACCOUNT

LONDON, March. 20.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Walter Baker, Mr. Amery said that on hearing of the proposal of the Commonwealth Trust to allot £2,500 to the Missions, he had intimated that it was open to serious objection. He had since been informed that the amount was being placed to the credit of the suspense account for the present.—Reuter.

WESTERN CIVILIZATION THREATENED

IMMINENT PERIL OF WAR.

INVITATION TO MAHATMA GANDHI

EXPERT ADVICE ON NON-VIOLENCE.

DELHI, March 21.

Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed by the Associated Press concerning Mr. Gandhi's proposed visit to Europe stated that the matter had not yet been finally settled. Mr. Gandhi's health had been very greatly improved, but at the same time Dr. Ansari and other doctors felt that a change was greatly needed to complete the improvement. If he decided to go, he would be likely to start at the end of April or early in May.

VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Asked whether he would be likely to include England in his visit, Mr. Andrews said Mr. Gandhi had many friends in England some of them having been his loyal supporters many years ago during the South African passive resistance struggle and others who had followed with the keenest appreciation his teachings of non-violence in more recent years. Therefore Mr. Gandhi was certain to visit England.

WHY HE IS INVITED.

The request that had been made to him to go to Europe had been in connection with the world peace movement. Both in Great Britain and on the confinent of Europe there were leading thinkers and workers who regarded that the whole future of western civilisation was threatened by the imminent peril of another war. These had asked Mahatma Gandhi as an expert on non-violence, to come over and explain his views.

BENGAL MINISTERS SAFE.

CENSURE MOTIONS REJECTED

CALCUTTA, March. 21.

The Bengal Legislative Council rejected to-day the no-confidence motion against Nawab Mosharuff Hossain, Minister by 66 votes against 60. and the no-confidence motion against Sir Provas Chandra Mitter by 65 votes against 62.—A. P.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION

CALCUTTA, March 21.

In a full house at the Bengal Legislative Council to-day the Maharjah of Mymensingh moved the two no-confidence motions. He said that the present Ministry was formed with members drawn from different parties without any definite policy. He did not accept the suggestion that no new Ministry would be formed and denied that the Ministers were victims of intrigue. They were no wreckers of the Ministry.

Mr. B. K. Bose, Swarajist, said they did not believe in dyarchy. They had a foretaste of liberty and they were not going to be deluded by political sops thrown at them in the shape of reforms. Dyarchy even as a transitional form of measure was unworkable. Brought into office by the bureaucrats, the Ministers had no following. The speaker next raised the issue of the Simon Commission the boycott of which was supported by prominent Liberals all over the country. Was Sir Provas Mitter, the Minister for Self-Government, willing to abide by the decision of his party of would he co-operate with the Commission?

Mr Travers, non-official, European, said that if this Ministry was driven out the Europeans would not be able to support the next Ministry if one was formed. Unless there was a stable Ministry, there was no hope of good work in the nation building department.

CALCUTTA, March. 21.

An Earlier Message says:—

Keen public interest has been aroused in the motion of no-confidence in the ministers coming up in the Bengal Legislative Council this afternoon. Brisk canvassing of votes is in progress and it is now fairly certain that in sharp contrast to the voting last week on the motion urging refusal of the Ministers salaries which resulted in the rejection of the motion by a majority of forty votes, the voting on the no-confidence motion, whichever way it goes, will result in a narrow majority for the winning side.

Roughly speaking there are six groups in the Council, namely, the official, the European, Swarajist, the liberal, the Ghuznavite, and the Rahimite. It may be remembered that all the other five groups left the Swarajists in isolation while voting the Ministers Salaries the other day. On this occasion, however, it is expected that all Rahimites, most of the Ghuznavites and practically all the Liberals will vote with the Swarajists.

It is however believed that there may be a few last minute deflections from either of the non-swarajist groups thus rendering an accurate forecast of the result somewhat hazardous. According to the present calculations however, lobby circles expect that the no-confidence motion will be passed by three votes.—A. P.

COLLARD'S SUCCESSOR APPOINTED

LONDON, March 20.

Rear-Admiral William M. Keer has been appointed to the command of the First Battle squadron of the Mediterranean fleet in succession to Collard.—Reuter.

NORTH POLAR FLIGHT

GEN. NOBILE TO ATTEMPT IN SEMI-DIRIGIBLE ITALIA.

ITALIAN BASESHIP SAILS FOR KING'S BAY

LONDON, March. 20.

Spezia.—The steamer Citta de Milano which will serve as the baseship for the semi-dirigible "Italia" in which General Nobile will attempt a North Polar flight left for King Bay in Spitzbergen where it will remain during the expedition. The departure of the steamer was witnessed by a number of distinguished persons and Mus.o Siglini sent a letter to the captain. The Ship was given a salute by warships in the harbour.—Reuter.

ACCUSED'S EVIDENCE IN GUTTERIDGE CASE

REFUSES TO GIVE CERTAIN INFORMATION

LONDON, March. 20.

On the resumption of the policecourt proceedings in the Gutteridge case, a statement alleged to have been made by Browne was put in which denied that he was connected with the murder. "Personally I had no interest in the murder because it did not affect me", Browne declined to give the name of the book keeper first employed at his garage beyond saying that he got him from the Salvation Army. He also refused to name the man from whom he had obtained ammunition and the Webley revolver. He said that he had never been in Essex at nightting driving motorcars or participating in the theft of motorcars.—Reuter's Special.

"ROYAL OAK" INCIDENTS

TWO COURT-MARTIAL TO BE HELD

LONDON, March. 20.

It is understood that there will be two courts-martial in connection with the Royal Oak incidents. The first which will open on 29th March will probably deal with the case of Dewar. The second which is expected to be much shorter will probably be held on 31st March. "Circumstantial letters" one for each court are being drawn up. It is understood that the court martial will be confined to the immediated cause of trouble and will not deal with all the incidents leading up to it.—Reuter.

REVISION OF TANGIER STATUTE

CONFERENCE OPENS AT QUAI D'ORSAY

LONDON, March 20.

Paris.—The conference between Britain, France, Italy and Spain fo ra revision of the Tangier statiute which opened at Quai d'Orsay embarked on the question whether the recent Franco-Spanish agreement was reconcilable with the interpational statute of 1923.—Reuter.

RIGHTS OF HINDU WOMEN

NEED FOR DRASTIC REFORM OF PRESENT LAW

MR. JAYAKAR'S ADVICE

(From our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.A. addressed a ladies' meeting this morning on "the property rights of Indian women." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided. Mr. Jayakar, said his object was to arouse public conscience towards the wrong India was perpetuating to the mothers of India. Long before the birth of the modern civilization and before the birth of Jesus Christ, women in Vedic India enjoyed full property rights which they continued to do till eleventh century. These different types of property wre derived at the time of marriage, before the bridal fire at the end of the bridal procession. Subsequently another type of property was added to the list in the form "property of like nature" in the eleventh century. Another reformer tabled properties in. "Mitakshara Law" as from inheritance. purchase seizures finding and all other property right.

INFLUENCE OF WESTERN CIVILISATION.

Mr. Jayakar said at that time the position of women in England was deplorable, Freedom which modern women enjoyed in England was wrought slowly and after consistent but bitter fight and the first emancipation of women's act was passed in 1882. in the form of Modern Women's Property Act. Conditions in India had deteriorated with law cases interfering with Hindu customs and with the influence of the Western Civilization in India. In their ignorance of the Hindu Law and custom, the Privy Council gave retrograde rulings which reduced the Indian women to their present helplesrs position. One wrong interpretation was that they had no inder (Capacity)" the Privy Council had deprived the Indian women of all rights in the property of parents and husbands. The English-made law divided Hindu women into (1) those brought into family as wives and (2) those born in the family as daughters, and to the former they gave limited property rights while they gave none to the latter class. The position to-day was that sisters, nieces, and daughters in Hindu families had no property rights though Mitakshara Law treated them better. Wives in undivided joint Hindu family did enjoy full benefits of the husbands' wealth and position, but no sooner the husband died without a male issue. she could only claim residence and subsistence allowance which usually came to one third of the interest of her husband's share in the joint estate. Things were different if the joint family was divided even a day before the husband died. The speaker said that the law here required amendment and that the women should be placed on the same footing after the death of her husband irrespective of whether the family was joint or divided. This would improve the position of Hindu widows socially and in the eyes of the world.

SLOW AND CAUTIOUS.

Mr. Jayakar counselled the audience to go slow and cautiously with their demand for social reform. Their demand for instance to place daughters in the same position as sons for inheritence purposes might lead to obligation on the part of daughters to perform Shradha ceremony and also to pay fathers' debt, if any. Further, their demand for judicial separation might give a great power for evil to the husbands unless and until the system of monogamy was placed on a permanent footing in India.

CREATE PUBLIC OPINION.

They should first create public opinion favourable to them and educate public to their ideas. They should attempt to reform marriage life, the position of widows, and laws of partition He on his part, he said would do every thing in and out of the Legislative Assembly to make Indian women take their fit place among the women of world.

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NATIONALIST NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE

BOYCOTTS SIMON COMMISSION

WARNING TO SELF-SEEKERS

NASIK, Mar. 19.

The Nationalist Non-Brahmin Conference was held at Nasik on the 18th instant in the Vijayanand Theatre under the presidentship of Mr. Walchand Ramchand Kothari. The proceedings of the Conference commenced at about 12 noon and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings. The theatre where the Conference was held was artistically decorated by flags and buntings and was crowded to its utmost capacity by a large number of delegates and visitors. The special feature of the Conference was the attendance of the "Depressed Class" members who freely moved about and participated in the deliberations of the Conference.

After the singing of the National and other songs welcoming the delegates, Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji the Chairman of the Reception Committee delivered his welcome address.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President then rose to make his speech. It was an excellently extempore speech which lasted for over an hour and was punctuated by repeated cheers from the audience. In the course of his speech the President reviewed the activities of the Non-Brahmins during the last 8 or 10 years and pointed out that the so-called leaders of the Non-Brahmins were not prepared to lead the masses on the right lines. Take for instance the contention of the Non-Brahmins that the Brahmins as a class are opposed to the educational advancement of the Non-Brahmins. They raised their cry during the Ministerial regime of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpe, and they took some of us to task, who were relentless critics of Mr. Paranjpe's policy, but who would not condemn him as a Brahmin and who did not believe that his unsatisfactory policy originated with the Brahmin blood. Fortunately his successor was a Maratha an inveterate Satyashodhak recognized leader of the so-called Non-Brahmin party, but what did he achieve? His regime proved a still more hopeless failure than that of his predecessor. But these facts have not yet opened the eyes of the self constituted leaders of the Non-Brahmins who would not even now recognise the inadequacy of the Reforms and lead the Non-Brahmin masses along the lines of Swaraj agitation. We are not in the slightest degree lukewarm about the burning questions of social reform and we are fully prepared to fight an opponent of social reform be he a Brahmin, Non-Brahmin or Government, but we want this to be impressed on the minds of the Non-Brahmin masses that no real progress either in the field of universal education or drink prohibition is possible unless at least full provincial autonomy were conferred upon the people. It is for this purpose that we have taken the step to organise ourselves into an independent party.

The President then referred to several topics such as the Simon Commission, the Small Holdings Bill, the removal of untouchability, etc. which formed part of the programme before the Conference. The views of the President on the Simon Commission were clear and emphatic. He condemned the Commission on the ground of exclusion of the Indians and declared that no good was to be expected of a Commission on which the British Parliament has resolutely refused to admit a single Indian. The President then resumed his seat amidst vociferous cheerings.

GREAT INSULT.

The resolution dealing with the boycott of the Commission was taken up at the outset and was moved by Mr. Ramchandarrao Gole of Bombay. The resolution ran as follows:—

"That by the exclusion of the Indians from the Commission, appointed to inquire into the possibility of granting further Reforms to India, the British Government has offered a great insult to the intelligence of India has thereby acted in a manner derogatory to the self-respect of India. This Conference therefore urges upon all the Indians in general and the Non-Brahmins in particular to boycott the Commission at every stage."

The resolution seconded by Mr. Narayanrao Gunjal, M. L. C. the leader of the Non-Brahmin party of Poona, and supported by Messrs. Pashankar, S. K. Pupala annd Mr. Venkatrao Surve M. L. C. was carried unanimously.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

The second resolution related to the expressing of protest against the introduction of the Small Holdings Bill in the Council by Government in its last Session. The resolution on this subject was moved by Mr. S. L. Silam. Duly seconded and supported, it was passed unanimously.

Among the other resolutions adopted was the one expressing deep and profound sorrow at the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Lord Sinha and Harchandrai Bishindas. It was moved from the chair and passed in solemn silence all the audience standing.

NO INVIDIOUS DISTINCTIONS.

The resolution dealing with the adoption of the creed and constitution of the Nationalist Non-Brahmin League as formulated by the Committee appointed for that purpose was moved by Barrister Dongre and was seconded supported by Dr. Bhusrath and Mr. S. B. Awar respectively.

The resolution appointing a Committee consisting of Messrs. S. L. Silam, Barrister Dongre, Seth Vithoba Pupala, R. A. Gole and the President Mr. Kothari for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Conference was moved from the Chair and was adopted by the Conference.

The other resolutions related to the removal of untouchability and to the according of support to all the just and legitimate demands of the Depressed Class people were also adopted by the Conference. The Conference also registered its protest against the invidious distinction observed by certain Brahmins towards Non-Brahmins in respect of the public wells, temples, tanks, burning places etc. The resolution supporting the Shuddhi movement and congratulating Shri Shankaracharya for his bold stand in converting Miss Miller to Hinduism was also unanimously passed by the Conference.

APPEAL TO WORK TOGETHER.

After all the resolutions were moved and passed by the Conference, the President, in his concluding address made an eloquent appeal to all the Non-Brahmins to work together for the uplift of their community. He regretted that some leaders of the Non-Brahmins were seen working more after their own aims than for the public good. He congratulated Mr. Silam and Barrister Dongre for their laborious struggle in contributing to the great success of the Conference.

The presidential procession that started on Saturday evening was a very grand and unique success. The President elect arrived at Dadaji Mahal at about 7 p.m. and was heartily received by many local leaders. After light refreshment at Dadaji Mahal, the procession started accompanied by the excellent music provided by the young band of Volunteers of Nasik captained by Mr. Mhaske. These boys gave a display of many remarkable physical feats and played Legim and Dandpatta in the course of the procession. From Dadaji Mahal the procession went upto the main road and was welcomed by a large number of people. Many members of the Reception Committee and delegates who had come from outside had also joined the procession, the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee were garlanded at different places during the procession.

BOYCOTT PROCESSION ATTACKED.

LAHORE LEADERS ASSAULTED.

The following are extracts from the concluding portion of the statement of Punjab Nationalist leaders regarding the happenings in Lahore on the day of the arrival, of the Simon Commission on the day:

After the Commission had left, the people dispersed It was thought fit that they should be taken in an orderly procession through the city. But as such word could not be passed in time, a big majority of the boycottors went by Circular Road while remaining were organised into a procession which entered the city through Delhi Gate. A strong police force headed by Phaibus and S. Nurul Hasan accompanied the procession.

PROCESSION ATTACKED.

The procession passed through the main bazaars of the city and nothing unpleasant or untoward happened untill the procession reached L. Lachheshah's house.

"At L. Lachheshah's house." When a small party reached Paparmandi the processionists as usual cried "Shame on loyalists" with special emphasis or L. Lachheshah's name. Hardly had a minute passed when came out rushing from L. Lachheshah's house a batch of people armed with lathies and steel batons and they began to flourish the lathies. Some of us who came to know of this rushed to the spot and while making an effort to make the processionists move forward, received injuries by lathies and steel batons. A part of the procession moved forward but still some persons were there and L. Lachheshah's men were busy with abuses and blows. Some of us again went to the spot and received further dose of injuries and the processionists were asked to move forward.

LEADERS INJURED.

A large number of the processionists had been injured by lathies blows and just as if they were not considered sufficient, people at the house of L. Lachheshah threw brickbats which injured some of the prominent workers which leads us to believe that these were intentionally aimed at them. Our extreme regret is that this uncalled-for use of brutal force disturbed the harmony of the procession which had been maintained so far. We are very sorry that a number of the prominent workers and other processionists have been injured. we are still further sorry that some of those men who had nothing to do with the procession have also been injured. We are, however, very glad that the processionists inspite of such grave provocation did not retort. Some say it was because none of the processionists was carrying any lathi or even a stick but this is not the real reason. It was a child's play to wrest the lathies from the hands of the attackers and then it would have been quite a different story. But we are under a vow of non-violence and we, therefore, considered it to be our sacred duty to strain every nerve that none of us should be contaminate this our noble mission by resorting to violence. We preached that, we practised that, and even at the risk of being dubbed as cowards, we did not raise our little finger against the attackers inspite of our having been hurt and while a part of the procession marched forward, a big part was diverted towards Shalmi Gate in order to avoid any further friction.

We are informed that some time after this incident Mr. Ogilvie and other officials reached the spot and a number of yarns were related to him. The very lathies and bricks they had been using against us were shown to belong to the processionists who were alleged to have attacked Lachheshah, his house and his people.

ARREST OF S. JEEWAN SINGH.

The Police so readily believed his version of the incident that they arrested one S. Jeewan Singh while he was bleeding profusely as a result of serious injuries.

It is not possible for us to give a complete list of all those who were wounded but our present information is that quite a large number of processionists and passersby have been wounded. We are informed that quite a number of hired men armed with lathies had been kept in readiness. The Government intend to take no notice of such an act.

Mr. Ogilvie who had been already very much enraged at an unrivalled and huge public demonstration of boycotters got still more angry by the fibs and falsehoods told to him which he believed as gospel truth.

The procession near the Lohari Gate had considerably dwindled partly because the very large part had gone away to the other side and partly because the people had been very much tired and the procession outside the Lohari Gate consisted of a few hundred people only and, therefore, we were thinking of dispersing this and were consulting with each other when all of a sudden we saw the police belabouring people with lathies No notice, no warning were given The use of the force was absolutely uncalled-for.

The result of this was that innocent people were badly wounded and many of those who had nothing to do with the procession were hurt and injured An old woman was badly pulsed and bruised and was very roughly handled and was saved from being crushed by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan Dr. Satyapal Lala Achint Ram and other Congress workers were pursued. Mr. Achint Ram and another young man were thrown into a ditch of water. There was practically no crowd to be dispersed because already the procession was about to disperse and that the crowd had not done any overt act nor was there the slightest suspicion of any breach of peace. There was not the slightest apprehension of any disturbance being caused by the people who kept themselves in perfect control even while a highly irritated and provoked by abuses, blows, and brickbats and therefore it was not at all necessary to me any force to disperse the crowd.

LAHORE RETRIEVED ITS HONOUR.

We heartily congratulate the people of Lahore on their heroic and manly behaviour in face of so many difficulties.

We also heartily congratulate Mr. Jatmal of "Jat Di Harti" Shalmi Gate and other shopkeepers who inspite of a thousand various forms of pressure to open their shops kept closed in obedience to the call of Nation. We beg to offer our most hearty congratuitions to such gentlemen as have resisted all official influence and have remained firm to act according to their convictions.

We offer our heartfelt sympathy to all those who have been wounded.

We are glad that the prestige of the Government had been considerably wounded. The people disobeyed Section 144, the people went in large numbers to the railway station, they organised processions, and then they by their conduct showed that they are not prepared to obey any illegal orders.

We are proud that Lahore has retrieved its honour and has by its glorious demonstration given an incontrovertible proof of its grim determination and firm resolve to obey the mandate of the nation inspite of the incessand efforts of the Government official and loyalists.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL BECOMES ACT

GRADUATES' DUTY

BY S. K. VAIDYA.

The curtain has fallen. The sacrificial ceremony of the University is finished. The new amended sub-clause (5) with a few verbal changes and modibcartions, is now incorporated in the University Bill and the New University Bill is now translated into Law. The whole credit and honour of passing that much-opposed and criteized sub-clause (5) is entirely due to the efforts of the Hon. the Education Minister and his supporters of the National Coalitionist Party led by Mr. Pahalajani and assisted by Mr. Jairamdas, helped by Mr. Chikodi and R.. Kale and shepherded by the indefatigable Mr. Munshi, the representative of the University on the Legislative Council.

The Swarajist members, helped by an honoured band of a few Independents, have done yeoman work to do everything in their power to avert the dire calamity and it is only the force of numbers that has lost them the fight. All honour to them as they did not lose heart nor swerve an inch from their path of duty, knowing all the time that they were fighting a battle that was already lost.

Good or bad, the Act is there. It is for those graduates who wish to enter the University to work the Act in such a way that the particularly obnoxious clause, may never to be put into operation. The controversy over this sub-clause (5) is now closed and it is for the graduates to take what further action they choose. in this connection.

Yeotmal, March 19. The Central Provinces Government Gazette notifies the dismissal from Government service of Mr. A. L. Osborne, District Excise Officer, with effect from the 16th January 1928.

PATEL-BIRDWOOD RECONCILIATION

(Continued from page 7.)

forward in the next session of the Assembly Government would certainly consider one. Government would be content to accept the decision of the Select Committee that the duty on wagons and underframe and their component parts should not be increased and in determining what was reasonable price to pay for wagons made in India. Government would take into account the prices paid in 1925-27. They would treat 12 1-2 per cent. addition as a general guide but would have also regard to variation in the world price of steel and total volume of orders to be placed for year and the size of orders for particular types.

Sir Walter Willson supported Sir George Rainy and accepted the Government's decision in accordance with the select committee's wise findings.

WHAT ABOUT CONDITIONS?

Mr. Birla contended that this year's requirements of the Railway Board would be 2,400 wagons and the next two years would exceed that figure so that when spread over three years an average of 3,000 wagons would be ordered. Thus according to the Tariff Board the protection needed would not be more than twelve and a half per cent. while Government proposed much more. Mr. Birla particularly drew attention to the fiscal Commission's report and Sir Atul Chatterjee's announcement of the Government policy that the firms which received protection in the form of subsidy and similar help must have Indian capital and reasonable proportion of Indian Directors and provide facilities for the training of Indians. Mr. Birla contended that these conditions had not been fulfilled by the wagon firms and Government must insist on their observance. The Hukamchand Steel works, he said, had won praise for the high quality of work. Mr. Birla supported the proposal for protection in order to help this firm which was Indian, both in letter and in spirit.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty was glad that Government had accepted the Select Committee's amendments but pointed out that Government's responsibility was not merely to keep the industry alive but also to see that it did not impose a heavy burden on the taxpayer. Mr. Chetty suggested that Government should place orders for underframes with the wagon firms, and he was sure that this step would ultimately reduce cost to the Railway Board.

The Bill was then passed clause by clause without amendment.

Sir George Rainy then moved that the Bill be finally passed.

Mr. Kelkar urged concessions for the nuts and bolts industry.

Mr. Joshi fearing possibility of combines among the wagon manufacturers, urged a policy of wait and see.

Sir Walter Willson said the policy of protection should be such as would not carry the conditions too far as to nullify it.

Sir George Rainy assured the House there need be no fear that conditions of protection would not be adhered to. Orders would not be placed with any firm which would not have been eligible to receive bounties under the Steel Protection Act.

The Bill as amended was passed.

TERRITORIAL FORCE BILL.

Mr. Macworth Young moved the consideration of the Territorial Force Amendment Bill as passed by the Council of State and reported on by the Select Committee. Mr. Young said Government had accepted in principle the proposals for the formation of urban units in all Governor's provinces. Previously proposals were only received from three provinces but now recommendation for an urban unit in Calcutta had also been received and the subject was under discussion with the local government. If the local Government recommended and as soon as funds permitted this urban unit would be formed. A similar course would be followed in the case of other provinces who would apply for the formation of urban units.

The Army Secretary further announced the acceptance of the proposal that, as in the case of the Auxiliary force, boys between sixteen and eighteen be allowed to enrol as cadets in the territorial f[illegible] without liability for military [illegible]. The Select Committee had also [illegible] mended the formation of a central [illegible] sory committee to advise Governme[illegible] matters relating to administration o[illegible] territorial force. Government had a[illegible] ted this recommendation also and a c[illegible] mittee had been appointed. It was [illegible] necessary to provide for this in the [illegible] as, unlike the provincial advisory comm[illegible] tees, the central advisory committee wou[illegible] be purely advisory and would help gene[illegible] rally in the administration.

LIABILITY FOR MILITARY SERVICE

Padit Kunzru dwelt at length on the liability for military service, and expressed his agreement with Dr. Moonje who had tabled a motion that the liability of territorial forces be reduced and limited to the confines of India. For, if Government was unable to accept the view of the Shea Committee with regard to the liability of the auxiliary force, there was no point in asking that the territorial force be used for general military service. Pandit Kunzru urged that Government should establish at least one urban unit in every Governor's province in order to provide reasonable facilities for enrolment to all persons wishing to join these units. He further wanted an assurance that boys between the ages of sixteen and eighteen would not be liable for military service. Continuing Pandit Kunzru pleaded that there should be no arbitrary limit for the expansion of the University Training Corps, nor any distinction between the officers of junior and senior class.

Mr. J. C. Chatterjee endorsed some of the points made out by Pandit Kunzru and strongly urged that there should be one provincial unit in each Governor's province, thereby bringing the non-martial classes into the Territorial Force. He said the Punjab should not be prevented from raising a provincial unit.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S APOLOGY.

The Commander-in-Chief was cheered as he entered the House at this stage to participate in the discussion on the Territorial Forces Bill. He prefaced his remarks by saying: "I am sorry I was prevented from being present in the House the other day for had I been present, certain misunderstandings would not have occurred. You (the Chair) and I have been able to clear up these misunderstandings between us (applause) and I am glad to be addressing you again on the floor of this House."

The Commander-in-Chief hoped that the Bill would be passed and wished it prosperity.

The President: 'We are glad to see the Commander-in-Chief in his place today and to have his opening sentences. Had the Chair been told before the debate was initiated the other day what it has learnt since these misunderstandings would have been avoided. I should in that case have arranged for the postponement of that debate and the remarks that fell from my lips would have been neither occasioned nor made. I am very glad that the misunderstandings have been dispelled." (Applauuse).

Here the Commander-in-Chief bowed thanks to the Chair and the incident thus ended.

The President then called on Dr. Moonje to speak, styling him as "Col. Moonje" which roused cheers from all including the Commander-in-Chief.

INSIDIOUS DISCRIMINATION.

Dr. Moonje held that one of the reasons for the Bill was to create an urban force, but when rural units could serve beyond the frontier why should urban units be restricted to inland service only? This was an insidious discrimination and he urged that there should be general liability for all. When there was any foreign concerted action to invade India, they should be the first to cross the frontier and defend India, and there should be no distinction between the Territorial and the Auxiliary Force. He regretted that 61 lakhs were spent annually on the Auxiliary Force which had no military value whatever, while the Territorial Force cost only 29 lakhs. Why not trust the Indian civil population and let them possess arms for defending themselves and their property?

THE LESSON OF THE WAR.

Col. Crawford pointed out that the Auxiliary Force urban units and the Territorial Force were meant for the professional service of men who would not join them if a general liability for military service was enforced. At present they were given a chance for some service to defend local areas and relieve troops in time of danger. Col. Crawford specially emphasised the lesson of the great war, namely, the need for treating these units as a potential reserve of officers and as this class of service was open to Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians there was no racial discrimination. The motion to consider the Bill was then passed, and the Bill was discussed clause by clause.

The President warned the speakers to be brief as unless they passed the Bill today it would be postponed till the 27th when there would be still smaller attendance on the non-official side of the House.

During the discussion Mr. Mackworth Young informed Dr. Moonje that a provision would be made by rules that boys between the ages of sixteen and eighteen would not be liable for general military srvice. Dr. Moonje proposed that the Territorial Force units be not liable for military service outside India unless a cadet desired. The Army Secretary [illegible] out that no racial question was [illegible] It was purely a practical ques-

[illegible] tion was defeated by 48 votes to [illegible]

[illegible] nje's suggestion for a statutory [illegible] for an advisory committee to [illegible] ernment in all matters relating [illegible] itorial Force was accepted by [illegible] amidst applause. The Bill was finally passed. The Au[illegible] Bill as passed by the Coun[illegible] and amended by the Select [illegible] as passed.

[illegible] tion of Sir Basil Blackett [illegible] reed to elect a standing Fi[illegible] tee and Public Accounts [illegible] on the motion of Sir [illegible] the Assembly agreed to [illegible] for the Standing Finance [illegible] Railways and the Central [illegible] for the Railways. Elec[illegible] tion [illegible] mer two will take place [illegible] on [illegible] h March and the latter [illegible] two [illegible]

[illegible] djourned till to-morrow.

AFGHANISTAN A BUFFER STATE

BRITAIN'S DELICATE TASK,

BURDWAN ON WINNING AMANULLAH'S GOODWILL

LONDON, March 20.

The Maharajah of Burdwan in a speech on Bolshevism and India, in London, referred to King Amanullah as an ally of the British whose State was a buffer between Soviet Russia and British India. "The spirit which is abroad in many Eastern countries must necessarily pervade such countries as Afghanistan and Persia. We have, therefore, a delicate task in convincing our ally who is now in London that in spite of all its defects British rule in India is the best and ran give his rountry greater security against foreign invasion than any other Power." There were men in India who were tired of British rule and would be willing seriously to flirt with anti-British propaganda outside England Britain, at present, must rally round her all forces in India for law, order moderation.—Reuter.

IN HONOUR OF AFGHAN KING'S VISIT.

NEW APPOINTMENTS TO ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

LONDON, March 20.

The "Gazette" announces that on the occasion of King Amanullah's visit to London, the King has made the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order: To be Knight Grand Cross:—Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Henry Humphreys, To be Members of the Fourth Class, Major William Archibald Kenneth Fraser, Percy Charles Russell Dodd and Edward Thomas Ruscombe Wickham.—Reuter's Special.

STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENTS FROM HOUSE OF LORDS

LONDON, March 20.

The House of Lords agreed to a motion to appoint the following Lords as members of the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs:—Midleton, Chelmsford, Harris, Lamington, Ampthill, Islington, Hardinge, Penshurst, [illegible] Southboro, Lawyd, Muston and Olivier.—Reuter.

LORD BALFOUR'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, March 20.

Lord Balfour passed a good night and his condition is satisfactory. He had a number of teeth extracted in December when he was found suffering from some form of poisoning and later he went home in East Lothian. When he returned to London he had more teeth extracted and his general health was affected. He should have gone to the South of France to-day, but the arrangement was cancelled.—Reuter.

ASSASSINATION OF RAI BAHADUR BAHADUR SINGH.

MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LUCKNOW, March 20.

The United Provinces police have succeeded in solving the mystery surrounding the assassination of Rai Bahadur Bahadur Singh, Honorary Magistrate and President of the Hindu Maha Sabha of Pilibhit. On the 27th August, 1927, a Hindu constable, Himmat Singh, was found dead with gun-shot wounds on his person. The same evening, Rao Bahadur Bahadur Singh, while returning home, was shot dead by an unknown person in Pilibhit Bazar. The double murder created a panic among Hindus. It was recorded that one Makkhan Singh had caught hold of the alleged assassin who, however, escaped with the assistance of another person after overpowering the captor. After careful and prolonged enquiries the police hunted down and arrested a butcher named Kallu at Akbarpur Railway Station in Fyzabad District. Kallu, the butcher, was sent upon a charge of the murder of Rai Bahadur Bahadur Singh and Kallu Jula, on a charge of assisting the alleged murderer to escape. The Sessions Judge of Kumaon and Pilibhit held that there was a conspiracy among the Muslim butchers of Pilibhit to murder Rao Bahadur Bahadur Singh. He found both the accused guilty and senteneed Kallu, the butcher to death and Kallu Jula to two years' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

SIR JOHN TO GRANT INTERVIEW TO THE PRESS

LAHORE, March 19.

Sir John Simon will give an interview to the press on the occasion of his departure from Lahore on the 22nd March.—A.P.

A session of the All-India Sanatan Dharma Conference will be held at Jubbulpore on the occasion of the forthcoming session of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha.—A.P.

ABORTIVE COTTON CONFERENCE

POSITION DISCUSSED AT MANCHESTER

PROFOSAL OF 48 HOUR PRODUCTION WEEK.

LONDON, March 20.

The position arising out of the recent breakdown of the cotton conference was discussed at a meeting of the representatives of Master Cottonspinners' Associations and Manufacturers' Association at Manchester. It is not considered probable that the employers' federation will force the issue with the operatives on the proposal to reduce wages and lengthen hours, but there is a strong feeling in the trade that there should be a forty-eight hour production week, not including as at present, the time needed to clean the machinery.—Reuter.

PARSI GLOBE CYCLISTS.

PRESENTATION OF PURSE.

Messrs. Jal Bapasola, Adi Hakim and Rustom Bhumgara were the recipients of a further purse on Wednesday morning when a large cosmopolitan gathering collected at the Precious Cinema under the auspices of the Rathestrar Mandal and the Bombay Weight-lifting Club. Lady Dhunbai Cawasji Jehangir presided and complimented the Parsi trio on their unique achievement in covering the globe on their cycles in four and a half years. The admission to the Cinema was by tickets, proceeds of which were presented to the globe-trotters which amounted to about Rs. 2,200/-. The films of the conversion of Miss Miller and of the welcome to the recipients of the honour taken on Sunday morning were exhibited to the audience. Mr. Bapasola then spoke on some of their adventures in China which were loudly applauded.

SATURDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Mr. D. F. Cama, Jt, Hon Secretary, of the Parsee World Cyclists Reception Committee, writes:—

"The three Parsee Globe cyclists who returned to Bombay on the 18th instant after an adventurous career for four years and a half were given a warm and enthusiastic reception in Bombay on the very day of their arrival. But the enthusiasm does not seem to have died out, and the public are still eager to meet them. So the Committee already formed to give them a public reception has arranged to give one more opportunity to the public to meet at the Sir C. J. Hall on Saturday the 24th March at 5 p.m. So much has been said about their meritorious work and their brilliant achievement that it is no use dilating on the subject, and I fully trust that the public will do its best to be present at the Hall on Saturday and thus show the outflow of their warm feelings for the cyclists who have done their best to raise the name of India in the sporting world.

The meeting is open to the public. The Hon Sir Chunilal Mehta, The Hon Sir Gulam Husain Hidayatallah, Mrs. Sabawalla and others, and the representatives of the Physical Culture and Health League, the Young Men's Parsee Association, the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association, the Mazdayasni Mandal, the Khurshedi Mandal, the Grant Road Parsee Association, Irani Anjuman, the Tutorial Sporting Club, will deliver short and suitable, speeches. The Hon Sir Cawasji Jehangir, who has been taking such a keen interest in the athletic activities will preside.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Bombay 20th March 1928.

Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97/9/6 and above aggregating Rs. 62,25,000 were received and accepted in full and tenders at Rs. 97/9/- were allotted approximately 88 per cent. The total amount of six months' bills allotted was Rs. 75,00,000. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98/10/- and above aggregating Rs. 8,25,000 were received and accepted. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for six months' and three months bills are Rs. 97/9/8 and Rs. 98/10/4 respectively. From the 14th to 10th March intermediate bills for Rs. 15,60,000 were sold of which 9,40,000 were six months bills and 6,20,000 three months' bills.

2. Intermediate bills will be issued from the 21st to 26th March at the following rates:—

Rs. 98/11/3 per cent for three months bills.

Rs. 98/11/3 per cent and for three months bills.

3. Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of six months and 75 lakhs of three months' bills will be received on Tuesday the 27th March 1928. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 30th March. Other conditions are as previously announced.

EAGERNESS TO DIE FOR FREE INDIA.

ILLUSORY NATURE OF BRITISH ASSURANCES.

IMPORTANCE OF INDIA TO ENGLAND.

MOTILAL NEHRU'S CRUSHING REPLY TO GOVT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 18.

The following is the full text of Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech in the Legislative Assembly in opposing the passage of the Finance Bill:—

"I have often spoken on this motion and I had no intention at all to intervene in the debate to-day. But the words which we have just heard from Mr. Arthur Moore, have compelled me to rise and answer him on the spot. It was very painful to me to listen the long and learned speech of my friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. He was addressing the benches opposite as if they were amenable to reason. He was trying to convince them to put arguments before them, and what was more painful to me was, that neither they took him seriously when he put those arguments, nor did any one on this side believe seriously that his arguments would go away with them. Now he might as well have addressed his long arguments to stone figures. But he persisted and I admire his faith.

BAROMETER OF REPUTATION.

My position and the position of my Party has been made clear so often that I should not have felt it necessary to do so again. But the great prophet of the future, my friend Mr. Arthur Moore has foreseen from his place to-day what the future generations will say about our throwing out the Finance Bill, and that tempts me, Sir, to make a similar attempt. He has gone over the history of this institution from the days of the first Assembly up to this hour. He has shown how satisfied he was by the exploits of the first Assembly how they had enhanced the reputation of India and of themselves for statesmanship but for one mistake that they made, and that was in the matter of reducing the salt tax. Then the ban was lifted by the Congress and the Swarajists came into the Assembly and the reputation of India went down at once. (Laughter from the Swarajist benches). And why did it go down?—because they made a number of cuts. They threw out the Finance Bill. But thereafter things began to improve slowly, and after some time members on this side of the House took part in the Standing Committees and Select Committees, and put in some good work, which in other words was Government work. Thereupon, again the barometer of reputation rose a little. Now we are trying to-day to do the same old thing in the same old way, that is to say, to throw out the Finance Bill. Well, I do not know if we shall succeed in throwing out. As I understood, my friend who has started the opposition, made a number of appeals and expressed a number of hopes which show that he does not really mean to throw out the Bill by the vote of the House, but only to mark his own disapproval. However that may be, if there is any party in the House which seriously entertains the idea of throwing out the Finance Bill, the Congress Party will join, and with their solid vote, help to throw it out. We have no compunction on that score and we are not afraid of losing our reputation.

ROBBERY.

Whatever conception of our reputation, my friend Mr. Arthur Moore may have, I think, Sir, that we have enhanced the reputation not only of our Party but of the whole of our country in all the countries of the world,—including England. (Hear, hear from the Congress Party). Whatever may be said inside this House, I have heard things with my own ears. I have heard Parliamentarians in England. I have heard the public in other countries, and there was not one man who blamed us for our action. (Hear, hear). Indeed, what they said was that the only effective step by which we could follow up our action, was revolution. Well, if we did not resort to that step, we deserve to be thanked and not blamed by Government. But, why did we not do it? It was simply because we knew our limitations and we could not do it. The whole point of throwing out the Budget and the Finance Bill is not that we are actually refusing supplies to you. We know it is not in our power effectively to refuse supplies to you. You can take them for yourself without us. But the point of it is this that we as a self-respecting people will be no parties to granting these supplies to you. You can take them by force and the only word in the English language which applies to such a taking is the word "Robbery." The money which is votable is at the disposal of this House. The House either grants it or not. If the House does not grant it and it is taken in spite of the House, I say it is taken by force and the only word for that process is "Robbery." (Congress benches: Hear, hear).

Sir D'Arcy Lindsay:—It is robbery to charge for your postage.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer:—Taxation without representation is robbery.

ASSURANCES ILLUSORY.

Proceeding, Pandit Motilal said: If grants are disallowed by this House and if any authority then allows them, it trespasses on the rights of this House. It takes the property which is at the disposal of the House without the consent of the House. And that, any one can inform you is the very definition of "Robbery" in law. But is it any use making appeals to Government benches to introduce reforms, to do this, and do that? At one time, I was also inclined to think that there was some substance in the assurances which were made from time to time from the highest to lowest rung of the official ladder that it really was the intention of the British Government to set India free one day, to give her full responsible Government. But, now with the experience I have had of this Assembly, and of the march of events,—specially during the late War and after the War of the review of the situation, I find that it is puerile for anybody to think that the British Government seriously intends at any time—either in the remote or in the near future,—really to give responsible Government to India. What is the position? What is the world position? England owes her supremacy in the world solely to her possession of India. That supremacy in the world, we cannot expect England to give away in a fit of generosity, simply in her anxiety to put us on our own legs. It has been said that a strong India, an independent India, an India standing on her own legs, will be a greater, greater asset to the British Empire than the India as she is to-day. (The Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett: Hear, hear).

Although my Hon. friend, the Leader of the House says "hear, hear," I am sure that no Englishman is so simple as to think that a free India standing on her own legs will never have any regard to her own interests and will always side with the British Empire. A free India in all cases of emergency must naturally have regard to her own interests, and if her interests required that she should continue the British connection, she certainly will continue it.

What is the case of your colonies? Do you mean for one moment to contend that if the interests of the colonies require that they should break away from the British Empire, they will hesitate one single moment to do so? It is futile for anybody to say that a strong India will be a great asset to England under all circumstances. It would be so only under certain circumstances. But you are doing everything to make that impossible. If every one got to get whatever it can get in spite of you, by you after she has got what is her due.

"DISASTER TO ENGLAND."

Here is a cutting that I have preserved from one of the newspapers on the given Lord Birkenhead's view India to question of the importance of the importance to England. But mind you, it is not a's backbone of India which is at England's of a and call, and not the important lega. free India standing on her ow would Lord Birkenhead says as to "What great happen if English abandoned t an inheritage of the past?" "India is country. calculable asset to the mother at Bri- The commercial prosperity of Gr The tain is bound up with that of Ind to severance of the tie that binds Ind irre- the Empire would be a crushing an moric parable disaster to England. In the vital of our Great Empire, India is a into part. Unless we are content to sink nce, political and commercial insignific act, the surrender of India would be an pol- not only of folly but of degenerate der troonery. To make such a surre an would be to remove the keystone of st arch. The loss of India would be the fi step in the disintegration of the Empire for, strategically our Eastern Empire pivots on India and a surrender or withdraw would involve our other possessions in ruin or in isolation." That is what Lord Birkenhead said some time ago.

If that is the real situation, and if it is true that that is the importance of India to the British Empire, I ask all reasonable men: Would England take any steps which would imperil that position, which would make it possible for India to assert herself in a manner which may mean the isolation and ruin, to which Lord Birkenhead refers? So I say I do not believe it. I say it is not reasonable to believe that England, of her own accord would put herself in a position which may at one time reduce her to the condition graphically described by Lord Birkenhead. What is the upshot of all that? The upshot is that England is never going to make India free in the sense in which the colonies are, because the Dominion status involves the right of separation. No Englishman is so simple as to think that England will confer that right upon India at any time. That being so, what can you expect to happen? If this diadem in the Crown of England is to be preserved, the dependence of India on England has to be continued as long as possible. Is it any use making plaintive appeals to the bureaucracy to give this and to give that, when it is not in the interests of the bureaucracy to give you what you really want? Of course, there will be concessions made, small crumbs thrown from the table and some people will pick them up. But I can assure the House that it is very much mistaken if it thinks that the conditions which existed at the time of which my friend Mr. Arthur Moore spoke, i.e., of the first Assembly and prior to that, if it thinks that those conditions are still existing.

CHALLENGE TO ENGLISHMEN.

As you are aware, the Indian National Congress had already declared for Independence. I am not ashamed to say, and I am not afraid to say that, I stand by the National Congress. My honourable friend Colonel Crawford yesterday told us what he had dreamt or imagined about an Indian Army being led by Field Marshall S. Srinivasa Iyengar, with my friend Mr. T. C. Goswami playing some subordinate part. He said, what would they do! They would give long discourses on questions of law or something of that kind. Now, what are the implications of that? I would for one moment appeal to Colonel Crawford. Why is it that you are again and again trying to depreciate our abilities in those walks of life in which we have distinguished ourselves? You know that the moment there is an opening in the other walks of life, the moment there is free competition between Englishmen and Indians, you will be nowhere. Look at the professions. And in this connection, may I point to one of the departments of life in India where you have allowed the same opportunities to an Indian as an Englishman possesses, the bar? Could you tell me where an Indian has failed to hold his own against an Englishman? Take the other professions. Take the higher judicial posts, the High Court Judgeships. Is there any Indian who is inferior in those posts to his fellow officers in the same department? I say that it is not generous to say the least of it to taunt us by saying, Oh, you have no arms, no training. You can only discourse on Law, Logic and Philosophy. Those things cannot carry you against the enemy. Give us chance in the very department of which you are so proud. I mean the Army. You know what the Indian rank and file can do. You have yourself spoken in very high terms of them. Well, let us brush shoulders with you as officers on terms of equality, and then it will be time to tell us whether we can speak of law only, or we can do other things as well which will surprise you.

SACRIFICE FOR FREE INDIA.

Now, the fashion is to deprecate all that we do attribute motives to us, and to say that we are dreamers and that we do not mean business. Well, one newspaper in England "New Statesman" has gone to the length of accusing us of being office-seekers, accusing members of the Congress Party as office-seekers. This "New Statesman" is a great champion of the Imperialist Labour Party. That paper in a fit of rancour, says, with reference to me, that "If English withdraws, Nehrus will disappear in impotent obscurity." By Nehrus in plural, it probably means myself and members of my Party. Well, Sir, all I can say is this, that is a lie and a calumny upon the Congress Party to say that any one of them is an office-seeker. But as to 'myself, and the other members of my Party sinking into obscurity, well, that is a matter, [illegible] being which we shall never regret, that is the fate which we court. Our ambition, our highest ambition is, and I say it in all humility—our highest ambition is to be buried in the foundations of a free India (Loud applause) and then sink into obscurity to be ethrought of no more. Who can thwart that ambition, I ask?

READY TO BE BURIED.

Can all mechanised forces of the British Empire thwart it? No Sir. The ambition to work for the independence of one's own country and to die for it, cannot be thwarted by any human agency. We shall work on the foundations. I know we have not gone beyond the foundations. We shall continue to work on those foundations until we drop down dead (Loud applause) and be buried in them. I can also assure you that we shall drop down dead in the supreme satisfaction that the noble edifice of the freedom of India shall, in the fulness of time, rise on our bones. (Loud applause).

BRITISH ARMY—"SERVANT OF INDIA"

WAR SECRETARY'S VERACITY!

QUESTION IN COMMONS ABOUT REDUCTION.

LONDON, March 20.

Replying to Lt.-Col. Clifton Brown's comments on the reduction of British troops in India on the report stage of army estimates in the House of Commons, Sir L. Worthington-Evans reminded the House that the British army was a servant of India. India pays the price and calls the tune. She asked for a reduction in order to relieve her finances. He would willingly have continued to have infantry as its own establishment, and he preferred it to the new establishment, but it was for the Indian authorities to decide. The report stage has concluded.—Reuter.

POLICE CONDUCT IN CALCUTTA RIOTS

MR. MOBERLY'S EXPLANATION.

TOKEN CUT OF MOTIONS PASSED

CALCUTTA, March 20.

Government was defeated twice in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day and two cuts were made in the Calcutta police demand. Mr. Moberly the Home Member replying to the debate on the motions for cuts expressed regret that the debate had taken a racial and communal turn. Regarding the riots in 1926 he said that during the riots the police were abused by both Hindus and Mahomedans which clearly showed they did not take sides. Referring to the remarks by Mr. S. C. Bose that Lord Curzon in his speech had said that exploitation and administration should go hand in hand Mr. Moberly said that Lord Curzon used the word exploitation to mean development of the resources of the country for the benefit of the people and not in the sense of taking advantage of the people. Referring to the charges of extravagance and inefficiency, Mr. Moberly said that the police force in Calcutta was not excessive but inadequate in cases of emergency. If the demand was decreased the police would be incapable of dealing with riots. Government was paying due regard to economy wherever possible. Regarding the hartal incidents Mr. Moberly said that Government's attitude was not to interfere with those who observed hartal voluntarily but only when persons were forcibly urged to abstain from doing their usual work. The police had no interest in breaking up peaceful hartal or causing injury to men. They knew well the dangerous consequences that would ensue in creating disturbances. Inoffensive persons when mixed up with the crowd were dealt as rioters and this happened in every country. No one regretted more than Government for the hartal incidents.

The first motion urging a reduction of Rs. 100 in the Calcutta police demand in which the question of inadequacy of Mahomedans in the force was raised was carried by a majority of nine votes.

Another motion urging a cut of one rupee in which the question of hartal was raised was carried by a majority of eleven votes. There was another motion refusing the demand of one lakh under the head Criminal Investigation Department (Secret Service money) which was negatived.

INDIANISATION OF PORT SERVICE.

The Swarajists defeated Government by a large majority on a motion for reducing the demand of Rs. 5,91,000 under the head Ports Pilotage by Rs. 100. Mr. S. C. Bose urged that Indianisation of the Port Trust service. He said that they did not object to taking in Englishmen who made India their home. They objected to itinerant colonisation by men who sucked their life-blood. The Calcutta Port Trust existed to find a market for British manufactures. The Finance Member replying for Government said that the Calcutta Port Trust was administered by nineteen commissioners elected carefully from businessmen and Government had very little control over the Port Trust. The motion was carried by sixty-one votes to forty.

The Council next took up the demands of Rs. 12,89,000 under Education (Reserved) and was discussing the token cut of one rupee in the demand of Rs. 4,11,000 under the head "Direct Grants to non-Government primary schools for European and Anglo-Indian Education" when it adjourned.—A.P.

NDIAN STATES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

MYSORE, Mar. 20.

As at present arranged, Sir Harcourt Butler and the members of the Indian States Enquiry Committee leave to-night for Bangalore after visiting places of interest such as Krishnarajasagara and Seringapatam. The officiating Resident in Mysore, who had come to Mysore in connection with the Committee's visit, left for Bangalore this afternoon.—A. P.

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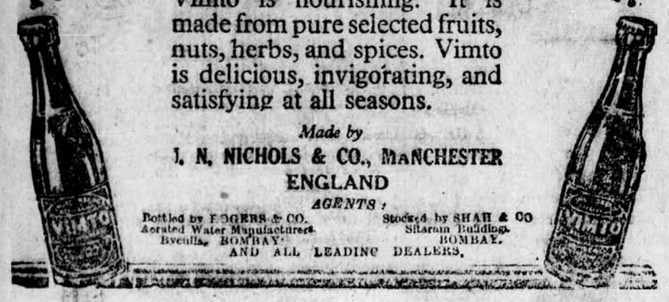

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FALSE ALARMS OF WAHABI RAIDS

IRAQIS UNPERTURBED

DESERT-DWELLERS' PASTIME

BAGHDAD, March 19.

Surprise and amusement are expressed here at the way in which Wahabi raids have been treated by certain sections of British press, London newspaper containing report of a sensational character having arrived by airmail during the week-end. The Iraqi man in street is quite unperturbed at the Wahabi excursions and alarms, and the Collector of Customs states that returns are extremely satisfactory and better than at any time last year. Trade is not effected by the rumors which gain no credence here.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

It is now devnitely known that there is not the slightest foundation for the report of Ibn Saud's declaration of holy war on Iraq. On the contrary, recent news from reliable sources in Arabia suggests, that Ibn Saud is striving, not unsuccessfully, to regain control of the unruly tribesmen in the neighbourhood of the Iraq frontier, and the present situation indicates the probability of an early settlement of the controversial issues, but the future of Iraq relation with the neighbours will be complicated if every tribal raid is magnified into a first-class war.

"Desert dwellers don't play football; they raid instead," declared an aged tribal Shaikh with whom a Reuter's correspondent discussed the matter this morning. "To us football looks a much more danger-

ROUND THE WORLD IN 2,000 DAYS

(Continued from Page 12.)

should, is the children's village— which is the only solution for such a colossal undertaking. To bring Russian and Polish adults who know little or nothing about farming is only courting failure and thousands of young Jewish idealists have returned to their native homes, sad and disillusioned men.

JEWISH SETTLEMENT.

It is to the children alone that they can hope for salvation; the populating of Colonies formed on the same excellent basis as exists at present at Givath Hamarah (or the Children's Village) mar Afulch in north Palestine.

In Syria we found great unrest amongst the Arab population. Everyone seemed to be sitting on a mine and expecting it to go off at any moment. A campaign has already been on foot amongst the Arabs to force France to hand over her Syrian mandate to the Italians and the latter have already given strong hints in that direction to the League of Nations, Mandate Commission at Rome in 1926.

The effects of General Sarrail's administration and subsequent bombardment of Damascus were still to be seen in that city and are not forgotten or forgiven by the Arab population. They only await the time when they can rise again; and we were thus refused permission to leave Damascus on foot for Baghdad on account of the Druse raiders in the Syrian desert. We were therefore compelled to cross over on the weekly convoy, escorted by the French military authorities.

Baghdad is not the city of that same name about which one reads in the thousand and one nights. Nothing but sore-eyed and scaby-legged Arabs, diseased children, blind beggars, mud and evil-smelling dwellings marked the once fraud city of Haroun el-Rashid.

Iraq is a rich country both in oil and alluvial soil. Once the richest wheat growing centre of the ancient East, she is now but an arid desert.

Much irrigation is necessary to open up the country but since the population it as inadequate as it is lazy, and financial assistance is needed from outside sources, the land will remain a desert until a new race of people immigrate and conquer either by force or by peaceful penetration.

"Iraq for the Iraqis" is the slogan in the country but since the population is as against Indians who are still in Iraq. Considering that thousands of Indians suffered and gave up their lives for these ungrateful people during th great War, one cannot help but wonder at the mentality of the Iraqi, who, now that the Akhwans are at present raiding his country calls upon the Indian to refight his battles.

From Iraq we had decided to go through Persia but owing to the hostile tribes in the mountains we would have been unable to go further than Abadan; consequently we took the steamer from Basrah to Bombay. As we are anxious to study India from a social and economic joint of view we hope to stay at least a year in order to be able to carry out our original programme to write accurately and truthfully of India.

RAJA OF BASTI DEAD.

BENARES, March 20.

The death has occurred of the Raja of Basti.—A.P.

"AN EXACTING MISTRESS"

POLITICIANS' CONCEIT.

ANGLO-INDIAN JOURNALIST'S VIEWS

(By Mail).

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

Speaking on journalism at the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Edwin Haward of the "Pioneer" said that journalism was an exacting mistress and took far more than it gave. It took the energy out of one's health and nearly always all the waking hours and gave very little in return and that would be his frank verdict to any young man who might be weighing up in his own mind the possibility of his making journalism a profitable career.

In this country a politician had got a very great conceit of himself, and in the opinion of the speaker journalists were rather responsible for it. In England the politician was far keener on wooing the journalist than he was here, and the reversal of the position was, in the opinion of the speaker, bad here both for journalism and politics. As regards the press gallery in the Legislative Assembly he said that Indian and European journalists sat together and worked very harmoniously. He was pleased to find that India was producing able journalists.—A. P.

TUKOJI RAO HOLKAR.

TO TAKE UP PUBLIC SERVICE

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, March 19.

A deputation consisting of Dewan Bahadur Sardar Narayanprasad Dewan of Dewas and Mr. Sutkhsampatirai Bhandari, well-known Hindi author and research scholar waited upon Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar at Barwaha in connection with the modern Gurukul at Rao in Indore State. Sir Tukoji Rao cordially received the deputation and expressed the fullest sympathy towards the aims and objects of the institution and promised to visit it.

LONGING FOR DEDICATED LIFE.

Sir Tukoji Rao is reported to have expressed his keen desire to utilise his future life in the cause of educational and social uplift of the country.

LANGLEY D'ARCY APPEAL

JUDGMENT RESERVED

The hearing was concluded at the High Court of the Langley-D'Arcy case appeal against the award of one rupee damages for defamation to the plaintiff.

Their Lordship reserved judgment.

Mr. O'Gorman, defendant's counsel, continuing his arguments submitted that the lower court had erred in holding that in using the words "some of the turf practices", meant to convey that Mr. Langley was guilty of other mal-practices besides those specifically mentioned by him. If he really meant so, there was nothing to prevent him from saying it in so many words.

Mr. O'Gorman finally submitted that the defendant's plea of justification had been proved to the hilt, and it was clearly a privileged occasion.

PRIVILEGE AND MALICE.

Mr. Kemp, counsel for plaintiff, replying to the arguments on the other side, submitted that however much the occasion might be privileged, if a person said what he knew to be untrue, the privilege disappeared and malice crept in.

Mr. Kemp further submitted that if the instructions had been improper, D'Arcy was not the sort of man to carry them out.

Mr. Justice Blackwell:—The fact that an owner is entitled to keep the form of his horses dark is not disputed by Mr. O'Gorman. But the question is whether an owner is entitled to mislead the public by doing anything active to create a bad impression.

Mr. Kemp:—I submit Mr. Langley has not over-stepped the mark. The other side must—prove that his action had resulted in misleading the public.

Their Lordship reserved judgment.

VERSOVA DACOITY CASE.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED

Judgment was delivered on Saturday in the Versova dacoity case by Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge. It will be recalled that on the night of the 19th November last a gang of about thirteen Bhaiyns committed a daring shuddering dacoity attended with double murder. Nine persons were hauled up for trial which lasted for a week. Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of "guilty" returned by the jury, the judge sentenced one to be hanged by the neck till death, two to transportation for life, four to suffer 10 years' rigorous imprisonment and seven years' hard labour for a youth of 16 years. One of the accused was acquitted.

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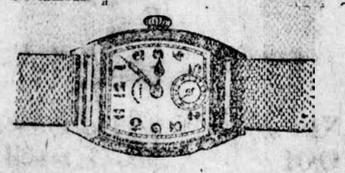

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MISS MAYO'S "DISGUSTING SUGGESTIONS."

MADRAS, March 18.

Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar purchased several hundred copies of Mr. Natarajan's booklet, "A Reply to 'Mother India'" and circulated them to the people he had met in Australia. He has received many interesting criticisms in condemnation of Miss Mayo's book the latest being one from a very well educated and up-to-date Australian girls from Brisbane. She says:—

Ignorance, narrow-mindedness, racial prejudice, and unfairness appear to be the characteristics of Miss Katherine Mayo's book "Mother India."

This book is an insult—a deadly one—to an ancient civilisation, and can only tend to produce racial discord instead of harmony.

POINTS MISS MAYO SHOULD REMEMBER.

Miss Mayo would have done well to have remembered that:

There is so much bad in the best of us,
That it ill behoves any of us
To talk about the rest of us,
and so judged Indian life accordingly; for
And so much good in the worst of us,
if we search for evil, evil will not disappoint us by its non-appearance, no matter in what country we sojourn.

The cheapness of this book, for it is decidedly cheap and unworthy of a woman, is most clearly shown in the Authoress's disgusting suggestions concerning Indian women's morality. How absurd to judge a whole nation of people by exceptional cases?

LACK OF THOUGHT AND SPORTSMANSHIP.

An utter lack of rational thought and sportsmanship is shown throughout; and, if people read this book with an open mind, realising that so old a civilisation could not have continued to exist under the moral conditions depicted by Miss Mayo, there can be no doubt that it will fail in its purpose, which seems to be to belittle India, Indian people, their moral and religious life in the eyes of the world.

MISS MAYO'S FAILURE.

It is very difficult indeed for us to judge a foreign people. Their ways are not our way. To start out to write of a country as Miss Mayo did, one must have a very unbiased mind, and that is where Miss Mayo failed.

The sordid side of life so well illustrated in "mother India" can be found in our own country, unfortunately. Nevertheless, that does not brand a whole country as immoral.—A.P.

WOMEN AND GIRL TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

SEQUEL TO A STAMPEDE

MADRAS, March 20.

Yesterday being an important day of Ramzan, alms and clothes were as usual being distributed to the poor by Mahomedans. A large crowd numbering several thousands gathered at the Anderson Street. Hundreds of these made a rush while Abdulla Sait, a merchant was distributing alms inside his house and in the stampede at the entrance of the house eight women most of them aged and one small girl were trampled to death. On being informed of the incident the Deputy Commissioner rushed to the spot with police and dispersed the crowd. Two more old women who were slightly injured were removed to hospital.—A.P.

STATEMENT ON JAIN PALITANA SITUATION.

APPEAL TO CONTINUE YATRATYAGA

AHMEDABAD, March 20.

Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Babu Kirtipershadji (Gujranwala), members of the Shri Satrunjaya Praharak Samiti of the All-India Jain Conference have issued a statement on the Jain-Palitana situation, stating that at the beginning of the third anniversary of Yatratyag, the Jains of India deserve to be congratulated on the commendable discipline and determination with which they have carried out the resolutions of Shri Sharga and the All-India Jain Conference regarding "Yatratyag" (abandonment of pilgrimage) during the last two years as a peaceful protest against the injustice of the Watson Award. They appeal to all Jains to celebrate the 1st of April by doing all possible penance (Tapasya) and holding meetings for reaffirming the resolution of Yatratyag and offering prayer, "as in this alone lies the liberation of Shri Shatrunjayji"—A.P.

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C. P. MINISTRY'S WORK

MR. RAGHAVENDRA RAO CONTRADICTED.

NO SUPPORT FROM DR. ANSARI & PT. MALAVIYA

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 21.

The Hon. Seth Govind Das, Member, Council of State and Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, M.L.A., have issued the following: "'Hitavada'' of Nagpur in its issue of 15th instant reports that the Hon. Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Chief Minister, C. P., speaking on the motion of Mr. Gole to fix the salaries of the Ministers at rupees two stated: "The work of the Ministry and that of the Ministerial Party had the entire approval of both Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Leader of the Indian Nationalist Party and the President of the Congress." We drew attention of Dr. Ansari and Pandit Malaviya to this statement. Both of them repudiate it.

Following is the relevant portion of Dr. Ansari's letter to us on the subject:—"The policy of the Congress in the matter of Councils and Ministries is too well-known to require any assurance from me that no Ministry or its work can have the approval, entire or partial, of the Congress or its President. May I also say that no communication on the subject has passed between Mr. Raghavendra Rao and myself."

Pandit Malaviya also authorises us to state that he has neither followed the work of the present C. P. Council nor has he ever expressed any opinion about it. This being the true position, we hope people of the Central Provinces will judge the present C. P. Ministry on its own merits and will not allow themselves to be misled into associating with it the name of the Congress, of its President and of Pandit Malaviya."

ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR BANDRA ROADS.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY TO SWITCH ON

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, March 20.

Friday, the 23rd instant, will be a red letter day for Bandra, when the diadem of the "Queen of the Suburbs" will be aglow with electric bulbs. For on that memorable evening His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, shall at the touch of a switch at 7 p.m. give light to the electric globes on the roadsides. The the old gas lamps which have served their usefulness will be bidden good-bye."

The history of electricity in Bandra opened a few years back when the pioneers, Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., applied for a license to Government. Then the Municipality, anticipating enormous profits if it launched a scheme of its own, desired to forestall the company. But lack of capital handicapped the ambitions of the Municipality. The Company then entered into negotiations with Government and the Municipality. Thus, last year, the license was granted to the Company to lay cables and distribute electricity.

As the Company had found that the public were eagerly awaiting the introduction of electricity, it lost no time in finishing their work. Thus, within a short time, almost all the landlords of Bandra are in a position to instal in their houses electric lamps. Already many houses have been connected and the "electricity" contagion is fast spreading.

The Bandra Municipality had three years ago, installed gas lighting for its streets, but the present energetic young President with his "up-to-date" motto moved the Municipal Board to relegate the gas lamps to the limbs of oblivion and to move with the times. It was also an opportune time, since the contract with the Gas Company ends this year.

The contract for lighting up the streets with electricity was given over to Messrs. Killick Nixon on the basis that charges for maintence and repairs per lamp be fixed, and that energy be charged according to the consumption registered on meters. The lamps, all on one side of the road, are suspended from swan-necked brackets. The main high ways are lit up by 100 deg. watt lamps, whereas the small streets are installed with 60-watt bulbs.

For the inangural ceremony, the compound of the Municipal School is being transformed into a canopy of electric lamps and supplemented by flood lights. That day will indeed be a red letter day for Bandra, and one more feather in Mr. Leo Rodrigues' cap.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT AT KHANDIVLEE.

The opening game of the tournamen this morning was a very interesting on The opponents Mr. A. X. Mendes an Mr. Ben Mendes, were a determined s but the long windedness of the form proved victorious. Thus Mr. B Mendes had to yield to a defeat. T score: Mr. A. X. Mendes beat Mr. B Mendes, 20-20, 3-1, 21-7.

A Delicate Girl

"The value of sufficiency of calcium in the system is not appreciated at its full worth," writes a physician in "The Canadian Practitioner."

Build up the millions of body-cells with Kalzana.

For fast growing girls a sufficient calcium content in blood and bones is of vital influence on their future.

Symptoms of calcium deficiency are anæmia, general weakness, sluggishness, tooth decay and menstrual disturbances.

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Dr.....writes:

"The case was that of a girl, 14 years old, suffering from anæmia and difficult menstruation. There can be no doubt that the girl was greatly benefited by the use of Kalzana."

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 22 1928

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

CRY IN THE WILDERNESS.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Apparently, the mill-owners of Bombay have not as yet lost their faith, as Mr. Jinnah confesses he has, in the 'bona fides' and professions of the Government. Speeches made both at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and at the dinner given by the same body testified to the fact that the cotton textile interests are still hopeful about some action being taken by the Government in the near future to help the industry in which the whole Presidency is vitally interested. To hope is human, as the whole world would crash into chaos once this hope, call it 'Maya' if you like, is eliminated. It must be confessed at the same time that it is easier to laugh or to gibe at the attitude of the Bombay mill-owners than to point out any course of action which would remove the industry from the slough of depression and despondency in which it has fallen. It is a fight against odds and the Bombay mill-owners are waging that fight. If they do not succeed they share the misfortune with the rest of the country. The speech of Mr. Mody, the retiring President, was a brilliant exposure of all the forces which have been at work in defeating the demands of the textile industry. It was a clear historical retrospect and pointed out how the Government of India had not yet appeared to have realised the seriousness of the problem at stake. That there should have been an increase of nearly 45 per cent. in the imports from Japan in the course of twelve months is itself a serious issue and when it is considered alongside the fact that there has been an increase of 200 million yards in the total imports from all countries which now stand at the enormous figure of 2,000 million yards, one cannot but agree with Mr. Mody that "it is difficult to speak with restraint of the Government which complacently looks on or at the best is lost in cogitation while the country is being inundated with foreign cloth to the ruin of its indigenous industry." Poor Nero

in the cause of the Swadeshi movement. It is a tragedy, that though the Swadeshi movement has been going on since 1905, the Mill-owners' Association as such has not identified itself with it, nor has it taken any active part in this campaign. When the Bengal partition agitation was going on some of the millowners, unfortunately, let down the people of Bengal and the memories of that incident are still somewhat bitter in Bengal. When Mahatmaji started his Khaddar-cum-Swadeshi agitation in 1919-20 he approached prominent mill-owners with definite propositions for a combined co-operation working between the political movement and the textile industry. Unfortunately, his propositions were not accepted and the movement went on without active co-operation of the mill-owners. This Swadeshi movement does not go on consistently with uniform strength and volume of force everyday just like the Ganges or the Brahmaputra. It is more analogous to those rivers like the Sabarmati, for instance, which are reduced in winter and summer months to a thin fairy-like strip of water gurgling its way through the pebbles and the sand but becoming a roaring and surging mass of water during the monsoon months. The movement has got feeling and sentiment behind it and if the mill-owners co-operate with it they will be able to give it a consistency, a positive direction and a practical view point. There need not be even the odour of the word boycott about it. Swadeshi propaganda is the right and privilege of every mill-agent and there is no reason why mill agents, whether European or Indian, should fight shy of such a propaganda carried on in the interests of the textile industry. Some mill-owners have already departed from the hoary traditions and conventions and opened retail depots and made other efforts to capture the local markets. All honour to them. What is required still a joint effort by the Mill-owners' Association of both Bombay

usted from power in no time. He manifested the hostility which his Chamber as shown towards the Bombay Municipal Corporation since the time that that dy adopted a resolution to boycott the itish goods. The Chamber cannot do ything else to injure the Bombay Municipal Corporation but it has somehow ther come to believe that it can show strength by getting the proposal of Terminal Tax defeated. There was no nd left for the Chamber for discon after the declaration of the Bom- Municipality that they do not want anything more from the non-refundTerminal Tax than what they have getting upto this time from the reble Town Duty. And yet the Com of the Bombay Chamber of Comhave during the past two or three in the words of Sir Leslie Hudson. dfastly opposed any imposition of minal tax, as they consider it a unfair tax on the entrepot trade of ort for which in the case of most of their schedule no services are ed." The difference between a reble Town Duty and a non-refund- Terminal Tax is that while in the of the former the whole burden of ty falls upon the local consumers, ase of the latter the burden will be between the local consumer and ide consumer. The first form of taxation has, however, proved to be extremely harassing and annoying to trade in general and all the different Indian commercial organisations have been fighting against it since the last two decades. Ultimately, when as a result of all this agitation there is a prospect of this vexatious form of taxation being removed the foreign Chamber of Commerce steps in and tries to dispute the position that the Municipality can impose a non-refundable Terminal Tax. It is regrettable that His Excellency the Governor should have expressed his sympathy with the contention of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce by remarking as follows: "Your objections have the support of the Taxation Enquiry Committee and of eminent authorities on taxation and I think that in principle Government would accept the general proposition that terminal taxes have little to recommend them." The opinion of the Taxation Committee is not the last word on the subject and one would think twice before accepting the taxation committee as ultimate arbiter of any questions relating to the economics of the country. His Excellency may well study the other side of the case also and find out what was the cause of practically the whole of the Indian business community having protested against the refundable Town Duty and pressing for a non-refundable Terminal Tax.

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Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

Thursday, March 22.

The Central Meteorological Office is to be shifted next July from Simla to Poona. Should the British Government think, like Mr. Montagu, that there should presently be a calm atmosphere, it is up to our Poona friends to give us a hint of the meteorological developments.

* * *

General Hertzog has again declared that it is only on the basis of full independence that Africa or any other Dominion would ever consent to co-operate with the British Empire. These terms of Dominion Status, General Hertzog will see in the resolution of the Madras Congress. Were he an Indian, he would have made a good muscular Swarajist, busy outside the Councils and plying things other than the charkha.

* * *

Sir Basil Blackett was as much of an economic blight as Sir Michael O'Dwyer was of an administrative scourge in India. He is leaving via Colombo after a short stay at Bhopal, an inland State. He was not keen on farewell demonstrations in Bombay, and being again a wise man he declined the offer (?) of a triumphant procession over the Viramgam line or in the maritime States.

* * *

The Viceroy, in belauding Sir Basil Blackett, expected he would enter Parliament. Sir Basil will profit by it, since T. P. O'Connor describes the House of Commons as the finest school for manners. Sir Basil is yet in the stage of shrugging his shoulders, with a sarcastic grimace at a chair. If he fails, it is the duty of the British Government to provide him a pension and incidentally keep him out of the London Office of the Imperial Bank, upon which he has an eye. In 1925, by a single stroke of the pen, he relieved his own country of a burden of Rs. 280 lakhs —written off on "Persian account", he told the Indians whom he despoiled!

* * *

Council Rhymes II.

There was a big swell called Balak Ram
Disposing of votes like a mucadam.
He rolled his eyes at Dehlavi,
Who instantly cried "Peecavi—
This motion is no longer "Haram"!

* * *

In matters of theology. Reuter is strong, and the omission yesterday of the usual dose of inscrutable news about the Prayer Book crisis, should not be presumed to indicate any flagging in Reuter's devout vigilance. Perhaps the Bishop of Chilchester was having negotiations with the Archdeacon of Yarmouth concerning the Litany. Anyway, I undertake to assure my Indian friends, that as soon as the news is available the prospects of an agreement between the eminent divines will be cabled to us by our premier news agency.

* * *

Many people who are great in Church controversy are weak in Mathematics. Possibly Reuter's Mathematics Editor is engrossed in Prof. Millikan's discovery that the world is not crumbling away.

* * *

What intrigues me is the description of a carnation in London to be named after Queen Souriya. The thrilling report is that it is 5 inches in diameter and 10 inches in circumference.

* * *

Euclid may not be a popular favourite, but still I remember that between the circumference and the diameter there is some immutable ratio obscure to Reuter. If the London correspondent thinks I am merely facetious, being a Swarajist, I would ask Reuter to consult Dr. Paranjpye, and settle the dimensions of the Souriya carnation.

* * *

Before the Reforms, and for a few years later, I could give like a shot the names of Indians in the Central Government as well as the various local Governments. The inter-breeding of parties and the proliferation of ministers have dazed my memory. In Madras they go, in and out, like dogs at a fair. Dr. Subbaroyan is there, the others I think consist of one Iyer and one Mudaliar.

* * *

Yes I have verified the names, they are all right as seen from the following editorial in the "Daily Express":—

"Dr. Subbaroyan has after all succeeded in finding two colleagues and forming a Ministry. Messrs. S. Muthia Mudaliar and M. R. Sethurathnam Iyer have been appointed Excise and Development Ministers, respectively."

* * *

They have got their salary, but they were welcomed in the House for two minutes with cries of "Resign", "Get Out", "Traitors". The Ministers profiting by the example of Sir John Simon in adverse circumstances thanked them for their cordial reception!

* * *

In Bengal, decent people have ceased to turn the ministry over with a stick. Sir P. C. Mitter says:

"Let us extract as much as we could from the existing constitution."

* * *

Out of the extract from the human cauldron, the Minister expects nourishment worth Rs. 64,000 per year, normally, but if the "Mussalman" of Calcutta is to be believed, one of the Ministers gets more:—

"What we apprehended transpires to be true. The Hon'ble the Education Minister, Nawab Musharruf Hossain has been depending on stray individual votes for continuing in office and he has said before responsible prominent persons that some Muslim members of the Council may be easily bought over. One can therefore easily understand what has been happening. The continuance of Nawab Musharruf Hossain's Ministry therefore means the perpetuation of an instrument demoralizing the public life of the Province and any support of his Ministry means putting a premium on mibery and blackmailing."

Diarchy at work!

* * *

Old Markus (walking with his future son-in-law): "There goes Schmidt—I owe him a thousand—there is Soloman—I owe him ten thousand—there is Levy—I owe him five thousand——"

Son-in-Law: "You say what you owe, but the question is 'What have you got?'"

Markus: "Well, haven't I got what I owe them?"

ROUND THE WORLD IN 2000 DAYS

THRILLING EXPERIENCES OF GLOBE TROTTERS.

DAMASCUS BOMBARDMENT NOT FORGOTTEN.

(BY OTTO RAYMOND AND ROBERT RAYMOND.)

Jules Verne's "Round the world in eighty days" seems a great deal when compared with some of our air exploits of to-day. Thus when one reads that it is expected to take about 2,000 days, one wonders on what contrivance it is to be performed. Well, to cut a long story short, we wear out a great deal of boot-leather—this is the fifth pair we are standing in. When on the tramp we have often wished for those seven league boots, especially when in some dreary desert country miles from anywhere.

For twenty-two months we have trekked and we must admit that we feel healthier and more fit in every way—mentally as well as physically. Whereas, before we had such meagre appetite we can now eat the hind leg off a dead donkey.

Tramping through France was quite pleasant and everywhere we were welcomed hospitably until we reached Italy. Here, in this country, things did not run so smoothly. Italians possess wicked roads and all the four and a half months we were in that country we only saw one steam-roller and that was in Rome. Our feet were often blistered and painful and we have now become quite experts in darning socks and repairing the heels of our boots.

As to the question of hygiene we washed our linen whenever convenient. I remember once in Carabria, in Southern Italy, we found a sheltered spot where, between two great boulders ripped a musical stream of iced cold water. Gladly we disrobed and splashed about like children. After some fifteen minutes, imagine our surprise and dismay when we saw a bevy of dusky dark-eyed beauties regarding us. They had brought down their family washing and began to dispute our claim to this shady nook. Needless to say, they had the best of it. This shows that great care had to be taken in selecting a suitable place for our ablutions which in most part of Italy was very difficult.

MISTAKEN FOR SPIES.

Going along unannounced as we did we were subjected to a good deal of inconvenient interrogation and we were often taken for spies. This happened on the four occasions we were arrested by the Carabinieri and at one time our kodak was confiscated. All this, coupled with the country folks distrust and refusal of giving us water, made the journey very difficult.

The Italian hatred for the French is remarkable(although, even they themselves do not know why.) However, they are too poor to even entertain the idea of War, so Europe need not tremble at the thought. It is only the young Fascists who have fortunately escaped the horrors of the last war who are so eager to attack their French neighbour.

The only fact we did like about Italy was its natural panorama. From the Alps in the North to the forests in the South we were enchanted. No small wonder that Italy was the birthplace of great masters. Teach her people the meaning of cleanliness and sanitation, of courtesy and hospitality and you will perhaps find the paradise on earth.

ARAB HOSPITALITY.

Our next visit was to North Africa. Here, the hospitality of the Arabs surpassed all expectations. Used to black scowls when asking for water in Italy, we received here naught, but smiles and plenty.

In Algeria during 1926 when the franc went down, much misery was caused as bread was 2.40 franks a kilo and although wheat is a stable export of that country it was the same price there as in distant Paris. Therefore, great discontent was reigning throughout the Colony, especially as Morocco is quite near.

Tunis was certainly a richer country; it is one of the French protectorates. Here we found figs, melons and olives in plenty and we lived practically on these and dates. As we made our way further south the country became more desolate and when we traversed the worst portion of our journey, it took us five strenuous days with but one bottle of water each to march one hundred miles to the first Tripolitan village.

Finally we reached Tripoli—a really fine and clean city where we rested. Here we found the Italian better and more hospitable than in his own country. Unable to get beyond Tripoli owing to rebel warfare in Cyrenaique we took the boat to Malta where we stayed for eleven days and had a pleasant time. Our next port of call was Alexandria which we found to be decidedly anti-British. Almost every nation on earth is represented there and each at logger-heads with the others. We then went down south along the muddy Nile, ankle-deep in sand and mud which was not half so romantic as we had been led to believe. Then it rained and we carried half Egypt on our boats. As to the inhabitants they too were different from what we had expected. They were universally helpful especially when they knew we were British, and we felt that our prestige was as high as it ever would be. We then made our way to Port Said a very rich and important part, thence to Kantara on the Suez Canal. From there we commenced our way across the Sinai desert, marching along the railway sleepers till we reached El Arish. There, the Governor, Jarvis Bay, insisted on our finishing the journey to Palestine on the imagined romantic dromedary. It was our first experience on camels and a very sore one it was too. Once in Palestine, we naturally visited most of the holy places and studied the efforts of the Jewish settlements to successfully colonise their forcibly-maintained Zion. One cannot yet say it is a failure for it takes years to prove any real indication of success. The only chance the Jews have and which they do not exploit as thoroughly as they

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE GLOBE TROTTERS.

"Chronicle" Photos.
These two brothers, Otto Raymond and Robert Raymond, who are on world tour on foot, have arrived in Bombay. In the article below they describe some of their experiences and observations.